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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 3072

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1990, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

PART 4 (Pages 1-219)

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1989

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m. in room SD-106, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel K. Inouye (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Inouye, Leahy, DeConcini, Stevens, Kasten, D'Amato, and Cochran.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE ISSUES

ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. HERBERT R. TEMPLE, U.S. ARMY, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR INOUYE

Senator INOUYE. This morning we will hear from the leaders of our citizen soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen, the National Guard and Reserves.

Now, more than at any time in recent history and recent memory, our Armed Forces are truly a total force with a working partnership established between active duty units and the forces of the Guard and Reserve.

During the past few years, Guard and Reserve personnel levels have increased and weapon systems have been modernized. Just a few years ago it was not difficult to tell which unit was a Guard unit, because it was the one with the old equipment and old aircraft.

Today, at a base like Hickham in Hawaii, no one can tell if the F-15 that just landed is an active Air Force aircraft or a Hawaiian Air National Guard fighter.

Despite this progress, today the Guard and Reserve face an uncertain future because the current budget environment may bring tough times.

The fiscal year 1990 Reagan budget sets a tight funding level for Guards and Reserves. The active services were given real growth, but not the Guard and Reserve. Instead, force structure cuts are proposed. The President's budgeted manning levels are far below

the numbers for full-time personnel, which the Guard and Reserve have said they require, and equipment shortages still persist.

Nonetheless, this rather bleak outlook could soon be reversed, and therein lies the uncertainty. It is possible that the current budget situation could, and I underscore the word could, lead to unprecedented growth for the Guard and Reserve.

Many defense experts are suggesting that a declining budget requires a fundamental shift in force structure, with Reserve forces increasing and active forces decreasing. To some, the cost-effectiveness of the Guard and Reserve forces indicate that they may provide an efficient means to retain combat capability at a lower cost.

The subcommittee this morning will hear from two panels. We will hear first from the National Guard, the chief of the National Guard Bureau, Lt. Gen. Herbert R. Temple, Jr.; the Director of the Army National Guard, Maj. Gen. Donald Burdick; and the Director of the Air National Guard, Brig. Gen. Phillip G. Killey.

Gentlemen, we are pleased to have you with us this morning. We have a number of witnesses, therefore, I would appreciate if you could summarize your statement, and I assure you that your full statement will be made part of the record.

So if I may now call upon General Temple.

General TEMPLE. Mr. Chairman, I am honored and pleased to appear before this committee and represent the over 560,000 members of the Army and Air National Guard.

The Directors of the Army and Air National Guard will have statements relative to their respective components, and I will not intrude upon their remarks. But I do want to bring to your attention the dynamic changes that have occurred within the National Guard over the past several years.

These changes have produced the most capable and professional National Guard in its over 352-year history. These changes have been what the American people have paid for and demanded of their National Guard.

This committee, in the past, has been the catalyst for ensuring that the Guard was able to acquire resources that permitted improved capability and readiness. I believe we have repaid your confidence with clear and measurable results.

ROLE OF NATIONAL GUARD

Our Nation is better served by its National Guard than any time in history. Deterrence is strengthened by a strong, viable, highly visible National Guard that continually demonstrates its ability to mobilize, rapidly move to ports of embarkation, effectively deploy, conduct training and operations in many parts of the world in varied environments, clearly in the view of our potential aggressors.

We have sustained our forces and their equipment in over 54 different foreign locations over the past 5 years. No professional military force in the world has done more.

We have achieved levels of readiness beyond what anyone ever expected. Our success has been at the expense, in many instances, of our Guardsmen, who have met every challenge and reconfirmed

our Nation's reliance upon citizen soldiers and airmen as the foundations for our national security.

Guardsmen, their families, and their employers have worked together to make the militia concept work.

General Jack Vessey, a guardsman and former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, often reflects upon his service with the 34th Infantry Division in World War II, and expresses his admiration for his unit and the marvelous American citizens who served in the Guard of that era, and his observation that today's guardsman is of the same stock.

General Vessey affectionately refers to the Guard as the raggedy-ass militia. And it is. I hope the same raggedy-ass militia that General Vessey reflects upon is together today as it always has been, and has never failed our Nation.

Sir, I am prepared to take your questions.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. HERBERT R. TEMPLE, JR.

INTRODUCTION

As Chief of the National Guard Bureau (NGB), I appreciate the opportunity to appear before Committees of the Congress again. I represent more than one-half million members of the Army and Air National Guard, and on their behalf, I thank you for your continued support which has contributed to our success.

Today's National Guard, Army and Air, has evolved beyond anything our forefathers possibly could have envisioned. We are our country's oldest military institution. We're proud, prepared, and professional and have worked hard to achieve our goals for over three and one-half centuries. While we are still involved in our states' local emergencies and disasters, we are also providing this nation with an effective, reliable, and credible military force capable of deterring aggression against our country or its allies. The National Guard constitutes a major portion of the nation's defense capability.

In today's world, our military leaders are challenged by numerous concerns, none more demanding than achieving more with less while conserving available resources. We are justifiably anxious about international military threats but we must also be cognizant of economic, political and social issues that affect our national strategy. Guard leaders today are endeavoring to identify new and innovative ways to improve our service to Nation and State. In order to better plan for the impact of military, social and economic influences on the Guard we have adopted a systems management approach to the future that is proactive. The NGB has established a long range planning process directed to focusing our efforts on specific, short and long term productivity improvements. The Army Directorate has for the past several years been closely involved in future planning and productivity enhancement. The results for the Army Guard have been significant and we have now developed a methodology to apply to the entire National Guard. Many members of Congress have already seen the product of their States National Guard long range plans.

STATE MISSION

Our state mission of responding to emergencies at the order of requests for the Governors continues at a high level. Requests for support to civil authorities and to Federal and State Drug Enforcement Agencies increased. In Fiscal Year (FY) 88, support missions were provided to 52 states and territories by more than 8,000 members of the Guard and utilized over 71,000 mandays of the Army and Air Guard. The Guard participated in one civil disturbance, 72 natural disasters, and 279 other miscellaneous emergency missions. The Guard participated in recovery operations following floods, tornadoes, hurricanes, and other natural disasters. We continued to provide humanitarian support by conducting search and rescue operations, supplying emergency power and water to communities, providing temporary shelter for the homeless, and evacuating critically ill and injured people.

NARCOTICS INTERDICTION AND ERADICATION

Also during FY 88, personnel of the Army and Air National Guard significantly increased assistance to Federal, State and local drug/law enforcement agencies in the war against illicit drugs within the United States. Over 450 missions were conducted. These missions which consisted of aerial observation and reporting of marijuana locations, air and surface transportation of law enforcement officials, radar and visual surveillance of suspected drug trafficking aircraft and vessels, and loan of specialized equipment. These missions involve more than 4,000 personnel from 32 states and used more than 50,000 mandays; missions were performed either in State Active Duty (SAD) status or incidental to Federal training periods. As a result of this involvement, approximately 725,000 marijuana plants were destroyed and over 2,200 pounds of cocaine were confiscated. This amounted to over $1,312,452,000 in illegal drugs that did not reach the streets of this nation. Our support to law enforcement is in keeping with the Guard's tradition of cooperation with Federal, State and local agencies in times of emergency.

FEDERAL MISSION

As important as our service to State and local government is, we must never forget that our principle mission is to provide properly trained and equipped units, capable of being mobilized and conducting combat operations. Our vital interests are no longer limited by our national borders and we have to demonstrate our resolve and our capability to protect our interests wherever they may be.

To perform our federal mission, we must maintain high levels of readiness. Readiness levels of the National Guard are classified, but I would welcome the opportunity to provide this information to the Congress in classified form to show the Guard's remarkable achievements.

DETERRENCE

In performing our federal mission, readiness and deterrence remain our keys to success. Deterrence is the most fundamental element of our defense policy and the cornerstone of our alliance relationships. Deterrence must prevent conventional and nuclear attack on our country and must extend such protection to our allies. Deterrence must be visible, and for it to work, both friend and adversary must believe in our resolve and capabilities.

Although deterrence is of utmost importance, we must be able to fight and win. Thus, our Guard soldiers and airmen must be fit to fight, trained to use the equipment provided, and taught to sustain themselves in a hostile environment. Our equipment must be state-of-the-art, able to destroy the enemy as well as to protect our troops. The Guard must be prepared as a force that contributes to peace through strength. In view of this, the value of Army and Air Guard participation in mission related training in varied locations contributes significantly to our ability to achieve wartime objectives.

For deterrence to be credible, we must demonstrate our capabilities in highly visible locations in concert with total force operations.

Today, the Air National Guard (ANG) comprises almost 90 percent of the Strategic Air Defense forces of the United States. As active Air Force participation in the strategic defense role is being reduced, the Air National Guard is providing units to fill the requirements left open. The Air National Guard maintains an around-the-clock alert posture at fourteen main operating bases and nine alert detachments provide a highly visible and effective display of our nation's commitment to strong homeland defense. We also continue to provide the air defense of Hawaii. The Guard has long been active in this arena and has gladly taken the mission as the 'eyes and ears' of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD).

In the past, the Guard has accomplished this mission with aging aircraft such as the F-4 and F-106. Now the Air Guard Air Defense units are modernizing with both F-15 and F-16 aircraft. Presently we have two Air National Guard general purpose units equipped with F-15s that also perform air defense missions. Additionally, plans call for two more Air Guard air defense units to receive F-15s while the remaining air defense units are scheduled to convert to F-16s.

However, to meet contingencies in any location where U. S. interests are threatened we must practice and enhance our skills in locations throughout the free world. We have continued to improve our ability to mobilize, deploy, sustain and maintain our forces and their equipment under simulated combat conditions. This contributes to a professional, disciplined military organization.

Like the Air Guard, the Army Guard demonstrates its deterrence value by visibly proving its capability to fight in critical locations throughout the world. Army Guardsmen train and conduct operations with active force soldiers in Europe, Middle East, Korea, Southeast Asia, Pacific Region, Caribbean and Central and South America.

Deterrence is a policy that works. The National Guard is a significant contributor to maintaining the peace.

TODAY'S NATIONAL GUARD

Today's National Guard is different. The professionalism of the over half a million men and women who serve their country as members of the Guard and the reliance this nation places on these citizen soldiers are what make it different. We welcome the responsibility. Guardsmen expect to be challenged and want the satisfaction of accomplishment. They are prepared to pay a high price in time and effort to better serve our nation. The Guard knows that its service is essential to our nation's security and the American people recognize our contributions. Now, for the first time in our peacetime history, we receive the resources to permit us to fulfill our wartime missions. For this we are grateful. Although there are many shortages that still plague us, the past several years have permitted us to improve our readiness to unprecedented levels.

The fact remains, however, that the security of our nation is not cheap. Although reserve forces are a bargain, strong active forces are essential to our defense programs. The active and reserve forces must be fully integrated in training, equipment, and systems. I believe today's Guard is the best trained, best equipped and most combat capable in our nation's history. To maintain this readiness and newly developed

capability, it is essential that the American people support continued modernization of the Guard, enhanced training initiatives and resources to maintain equipment in 'go to war' condition.

PERSONNEL

RETENTION RATES

There are those who assert that training demands are forcing our soldiers and airmen out of the Guard. To this I offer an Air Guard retention rate of 87 percent and an Army Guard retention rate of 82 percent, thus today's National Guard tops all other Reserve Components in terms of retention. Our people are staying because they are trained effectively with good equipment. They are recognized for their service and have confidence in their leaders.

END STRENGTHS

For the first time in ten years, the Air National Guard did not achieve the programmed end strength figures. The actual strength was 115,221 against an approved end strength of 115,900. Since the Air National Guard strength in FY 88 was being executed well ahead of programmed schedule, we had to revise our end strength goal last March to 115,200. With funded end strength for FY 89 at 114,975 with an average strength of 114,922, an end strength higher than 115,200 in FY 88 would have created unmanageable funding problems in FY 89.

The Army National Guard (ARNG) achieved an End Strength of 455,182. This is 99.8 percent of the programed 457,270. In FY 89, the Army National Guard will grow slightly to 457,300.

FULL-TIME SUPPORT

In the current environment of constrained resources, the probability of adding many national security missions to the economical reserve components is high. During 1988, more than 50 units of various sizes were added to the ARNG force structure. The full-time support program provides a cadre of full-time personnel in support of the overall mission of these units plus meeting manpower requirements for previously existing units of the National Guard. The program encompasses ANG and ARNG military technicians, Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) personnel, active component soldiers who are assigned to the ARNG, and Departments of the Army and Air Force civilians who work at the NGB and several Field Operating Activities (FOAs).

Program growth is the most critical issue facing the program today. Severe limitations on the projected expansion of the AGR force and the National Guard military technician force threaten the overall readiness of the Guard. Additionally, the careers of quality, professional soldiers are being constrained because of grade level restrictions on the AGR program.

Increased mission requirements and training demands necessitate AGR growth in deployable fighting units. The original ARNG request for 1,329 AGRs contained in the FY 89

column of the FY 88/89 President's Budget submission was reduced to zero growth in the amended FY 88/89 President's Budget submission. Additional funding constraints have reduced the FY 90 AGR growth to 250. This leaves the ARNG AGR strength at 62 percent of recognized requirements. This is 15,832 AGRs short of validated requirements.

The original ARNG request for 500 new military technician positions contained in the FY 89 column of the FY 88/89 President's Budget submission was reduced to zero growth in the amended FY 88/89 President's Budget submission. The request for FY 90 was originally for an additional 500 technicians. However, current budget guidelines allow FY 90 technician strength to be increased by only 337. The result is the ARNG is manned at only 86 percent of recognized technician requirements, and shortfall of 4,521 technicians.

Reliance on the Guard as a cost effective segment of the 'Total Force' has increased dramatically in recent years. The Full-time Support Program is the framework upon which the strength of the Army Guard is built. The plan is well conceived, implemented, and managed. Requirements are well documented and must be supported if the Guard is to continue to accomplish its ever expanding mission effectively at minimal cost.

In FY 89 the initial budget for the ANG requested approximately 100 full-time positions which was subsequently increased by the Congress to include 73 more technicians and 86 AGRs to support force structure changes. The total full-time manpower growth for FY 89 was 269.

The Air National Guard has programmed growth of 583 AGRs and 262 technicians in FY 90. These increases will support security requirements as well as additional force structure and mission changes.

INCENTIVE PROGRAMS/ENTITLEMENTS

Incentive programs are essential to keep National Guard service attractive. The Army Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP) provides enlistment bonuses that may be either a $2,000 critical skill or $1,500 unit bonus. Additionally, the program offers the retention bonus, affiliation bonus, the Student Loan Repayment Program, and the Health Professionals Loan Repayment Program. Current authority expires September 1990. In the past, Congress has granted SRIP authority in 2 or 3 year increments. The Department of Army and Department of Defense are requesting that this authority be extended to continue support for our recruiting and retention programs.

The Army Continuing Education System (ACES) provides various educational opportunities to enlisted soldiers and commissioned officers who attend school part-time (e.g., high school completion and part-time post-secondary school) and are not covered by the Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB). ACES also provides the credit-by-examination and credit-by-evaluation programs. Commissioned officers incur a four year Selected Reserve service obligation following the last ACES supported class.

The Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB) is a most valuable entitlement and provides benefits to our soldiers and airmen who are attending undergraduate college courses on a half-time to full-time basis. Presently, the ARNG has over 132,000 members and the ANG has over 40,000 members who meet basic entitlement

eligibility. The Veterans Administration reports 48,366 ARNG members and 14,056 ANG members are receiving benefits. Our participation is expected to increase.

In addition to the MGIB, the National Guard offers incentives in the bonus and student loan repayment programs. These programs provide cash incentives and assistance in repaying qualified, federally insured student loans to members who enlist or reenlist in identified critical skills. Other benefits, such as ANG access to the Community College of the Air Force and ARNG and ANG free College Level Examination Program (CLEP) and Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support (DANTES) testing, are also available to active duty guardsmen. These programs have proven to be effective tools for recruiting members. As retention tools, these programs save the Government substantial funds by reducing training costs associated with bringing new and untrained personnel into the Guard. Entitlements and incentives promote recruitment and retention of trained and experienced members, and must be continued.

EQUIPMENT

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

ARNG record equipment receipts of $2 billion in FY 87 were surpassed by the delivery of $2.7 billion worth of equipment in FY 88. These deliveries increased the ARNG equipment inventory from $22.3 billion at the end of FY 87 to $24.9 billion at the end of FY 88. Although the receipt of this equipment from Army procurement and the separate appropriations from Congress have improved the ARNG posture, the growth of equipment requirements in the force structure continues to increase the need for additional equipment. The ARNG has 77 percent of its wartime required equipment on hand. In conjunction with our management practices and aggressive equipment cross-leveling programs, our capability based on available equipment improved so that 82.4 percent of ARNG units are in deployable status. This is an all time high.

Despite these gains, the ARNG remains critically short of many combat and support equipment systems. The value of equipment shortages is $7.3 billion at the end of FY 88. Examples of these critical shortages are medium tactical vehicles (5 ton trucks), armored personnel carriers, tactical FM radios, and aviation assets, both modern attack and support aircraft.

The most critical combat equipment shortages in the ARNG is modern tanks that can 'kill' the most advanced Soviet tanks. The ARNG still has some M48A5 tanks which we hope to transition out of the Guard by 1991. The ARNG is principally equipped with M60, M60A1 and M60A3 tanks which are improvements over the M48A5, but still at a great disadvantage when engaging modern Soviet armor. We need M1 and M1A1 tanks now. Our roundout units to Active Components (AC) organizations have or are being equipped with M1 and possibly M1A1 tanks - but the vast majority of our armor force is not so equipped. This is a high priority need of the Army Guard.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Through additional specifically approved funding provided by Congress, the ANG has been able to buy new C-130s, new operational support aircraft (C-26As), and new MH-60 helicopters and HC-130N tankers for our rescue and recovery units. In FY 89, a modernization effort for the F-15A/B aircraft has been initiated. While this is a start on this very important upgrade of ANG F-15s, more is needed to accomplish a complete program. Miscellaneous equipment monies have provided the Air guard with more modern communications equipment, medical equipment, safety equipment, and training devices such as the Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation. However, a significant percentage of ANG tactical communications equipment remains obsolete resulting in an interoperability problem between US and allied forces. Our main objective is to upgrade all equipment from existing analog technology to state-of-the-art digital technology. The situation becomes particularly serious when it is realized that approximately 65 percent of the Air Force's tactical communications capability is in the Air National Guard.

Shortages of critical support equipment and service-spares will make it more difficult to support programmed force modernization actions as well as logistic support for existing assets. All ANG units also have been impacted by shortages in the Air Force stock fund program, thus compounding the shortages of serviceable assets.

TRAINING THE NATIONAL GUARD

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING

Limited training time, unit dispersion, and constrained maneuver space as well as few gunnery ranges create unique training challenges for the ARNG. Many of these challenges can be satisfied through the innovative use of training devices and simulators. The ARNG has been in the forefront of applying cost effective training devices to meet the needs of Guardsmen who have limited time to devote to military training.

Several studies have been completed that describe the ARNG training problems and possible solutions. These studies recognize the use of simulators and training devices as a cost effective way to train to standard, considering the unique training environment in which the ARNG exists. Training devices and simulators fill part of the training to standard requirement since devices and simulators are not only cost effective but environmentally attractive.

Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) sets for major training areas are now in place. Fielding of platoon size sets for maneuver battalions has begun and is scheduled for completion in FY 89. M-81 chemical agent alarms have been fielded and nineteen Mobile Conduct of Fire Trainers (M-COFT) have also been fielded. GUARDFIST I and II research and development contracts have been awarded. After prototypes are accepted, tank crew and indirect fire support skills will be enhanced. The contract for the Precision Gunnery Trainer for DRAGON and TOW anti-tank missile system has been awarded and ARNG units will receive these trainers in FY 91 or FY 92. If the Active Component fields these in FY 90 or FY 91, the ARNG will have the opportunity to accelerate acquisition of these systems.

These training systems provide maneuver units the opportunity to practice anti-tank gunnery in armories and on ranges without expending live missiles. This allows the use of Local Training Areas for realistic gunnery exercises. Vulcan/Stinger units will be equipped with a training device that permits training on actual weapons systems. This will allow acquisition of targets selected by an instructor, a squad leader or platoon sergeant, to fire on targets and have knowledge of whether the targets are destroyed or missed. NGB has funded 125 devices for the ARNG with a projected fielding date in FY 90. The Army has developed an interactive learning system called Electronic Information Delivery System (EIDS). This system will allow individuals and small groups to learn in an interactive mode and to use courseware tailored to a specific task. NGB has purchased 2,000 EIDS at a cost of $10 million and has spent over $500,000 to write new courseware and to convert old courseware to run on the EIDS.

The U. S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), on behalf of the ARNG, has awarded a contract to private industry to develop a Squad Engagement Trainer (SET). This device will allow a squad to train for tactical engagements in a meaningful and measurable way in the armory. This device is designed to develop marksmanship skills, practice troop deployment, correct tactics, and exercise those battlefield leader skills necessary for success in a hostile environment.

Advances have been made in the number and quality of devices and simulators dedicated for use by the ARNG, but many maneuver units have neither advanced training devices nor simulators. Combat Service Support units have few devices to assist them in sustaining their skills. We need innovative research in this area to enhance the capability of our support units.

Studies conducted by the Logistics Management Institute and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces coupled with the Department of the Army Management Action Plan recognized training shortfalls in Reserve Component maintenance units and recommended establishment of Reserve Training Site-Maintenance (RTS-MAINT). The RTS-MAINT provides maintenance military occupational skill transition and sustainment training, allowing the mobilization and deployment of Reserve Component maintenance companies capable of supporting current systems. The National Guard Bureau is working with the Department of the Army and the Major Commands to develop programs of instruction, procure facilities, provide manpower, and field training devices to the RTS-MAINT. The Army National Guard has proponency for thirteen RTS-MAINT sites.

Camp Shelby, Mississippi, is programed for the first ARNG Regional Training Site-Medical(RTS-MED). Camp Shelby will provide training to ARNG and USAR medical units programed to receive the U. S. Army's new Deployable Medical System (DEPMEDS). The first unit to be trained arrived at Camp Shelby in January 1989. The second ARNG Medical Training Site will be at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and is scheduled to open October 1989. The primary mission of the RTS-MED is to conduct new equipment training and sustainment training at the unit level for those hospital units receiving DEPMEDS. In addition these sites are also designed to provide sustainment training for medical and medical maintenance personnel, Combat Casualty Care training, Combat Life Saver training, and Non-Commissioned Officer training. Consideration is also being given to establishment of a Medical Aidman (MOS 91A) course at the RTS-MED.

The Army National Guard Range Modernization Program is the key factor to providing the ARNG with modern and adequate training support facilities. Range modernization supports

standardization and provides the critical elements needed to enhance weapon proficiency, qualification, laser safety and combat readiness. The Range Modernization Program was initiated during the late 1970s to support new weapons systems, new training doctrine, and to offer tactical training close to home. Until that time, the quality of ARNG training facilities varied from location to location, ranging from small undeveloped open fields to large nonstandard facilities. The range modernization program is built upon development, acquisition, and upgrade of local training areas and is designed to maximize training time while reducing material operating costs. A significant aspect of this program is the Army National Guard Master Range Plan which is driven by the states' Five Year Range Development Plans. This management tool incorporates all aspects of ranges and support facilities requirements. This makes it possible for the National Guard Bureau to assist with standardization, tracking, and inventory/prioritization of proposed Army National Guard modernization projects. The range modernization program has advanced through the success of the FY 87-FY 91 Program Development Package, which provided over $19 million in FY 89, FY 90, and FY 91. The Army National Guard Range Modernization Program also includes funding for Remote Targetry Systems through Other Procurement Army. The Army National Guard competes for Other Procurement Army funds based on program priorities. Current initiatives include submission of funding packages for FY 92-FY 97 which identifies the need, by range project, for expenditures of approximately $200 million on training range modernization. This initiative supports the development of ranges and procurement of training land which provide individual soldier marksmanship, armor and mechanized infantry, and combined arms training at various locations. This effort will make it possible to expend valuable training time efficiently in order to produce higher levels of readiness.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING

To support the ANG training needs, we must look to the professional military education schools and technical training schools. These two separate areas provide training in our wartime tasks, Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) qualifications and in the area of professional military education, leadership training, and advanced management courses. The Air Guard receives formal technical training for wartime skills through a combination of Air Force formal schools and unit on-the-job training. This combination provides a well-rounded, trained individual who can be rapidly mobilized and deployed. Our limiting factors are the availability of the traditional Guardsman, and the military personnel resources (currently costing more than $48 million annually) that provide the school days. We must constantly prioritize the level of training available for the new missions and equipment due to limited resources. Along with the technical training there is a need for professional military education which provides for the development of leadership skills and increases the management capabilities of the Air Guard officers and non-commissioned officers (NCOs). We need to maintain the current level of funding in the military personnel training accounts to pay for these school days. To meet our required FY 89 budget reductions, the funds that support our training were significantly reduced.

The Air National Guard is currently undergoing several upgrades in the quality of simulator assets for our Tactical Fighter forces. The F-16 simulator program has developed with emphasis placed on the Replacement Training Units (RTUs) at Tucson, AZ, McConnell Air Force Base, KS, and Kingsley Field, OR.

Cost and the heavy demand of the ANG RTUs has driven the placement of these advanced assets at the locations where the training aircrew can derive the most benefits. Thanks to the advanced state of the F-16 cockpit trainers, Cockpit Procedures Trainer (CPT) and Cockpit Familiarzation Trainer (CFT), much of the work that was required of previous generation simulators can now be accomplished at the operational unit in training devices that are much more cost effective and less manpower and maintenance intensive. Air Defense F-16A/B units have all been programmed to receive these advanced CPTs and we are attempting to procure these trainers for our General Purpose F-16 units as well. Older generation simulators are being upgraded or phased out of the inventory. While the ANG is moving toward fewer simulators in the tactical fighter units, the improvements and key location concentration, coupled with the acquisition of high quality CPTs and CFTs will continue to allow the force to receive the highest quality training available.

The ANG operates five old C-130 simulators at different locations throughout the U. S. These simulators support over 450 aircrews in annual refresher programs. Units with C-130 simulators strive to provide the best possible training using antiquated 1960's era technology. These older technology simulators provide for no visual and very limited motion capability. The ANG is working with the Air Force Reserve on initiatives to restructure our C-130 simulator program to increase our simulator training capability and improve cost effectiveness. In addition to C-130 simulator training the ANG contracts for civilian commercial simulator training for our KC-135 and mission support aircraft aircrews. These civilian contractors provide a safe, cost effective, means of training aircrews when no military capability exists.

The Air National Guard operates fifteen air-to-ground gunnery ranges, most of which were built to satisfy local needs for simple ordnance delivery and training events. The requirements of new aircraft, missions and ordnance demand improvement of existing ANG ranges, where possible. The Air National Guard is now completing a master range plan that concentrates on current ANG range capabilities, current/ projected user requirements, and needed range improvement. The study will be the road map to plan major range initiatives over the next five to fifteen years.

The Air National Guard is also a full partner with other active and reserve components in overseas deployments, joint exercises, Air Force training exercises, and ANG sponsored Composite Force Training exercises. Participation in joint exercises has enriched ANG training and is a significant demonstration of increased readiness. ANG overseas deployments move entire units to theater locations throughout the world for short periods of time. Such deployments provide realistic, valuable, theater specific training. Since airlift costs account for more than 90 percent of deployment costs, the ANG continues to utilize several deployment concepts in order to maximize its training dollars. Using multi-unit deployments, the ANG has reduced per unit airlift costs by 20-25 percent. Use of dual-role KC-10s (air refueling and airlift) also reduced the overall deployment costs.

The Air Guard also supports the Active Army and Army National Guard in exercises. Joint training programs, such as those at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California, and the Joint Readiness Training Center, Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, provide joint training experience for both the Army and Air National Guard. Composite Force Training exercises are conducted throughout the

year to sharpen ANG fighting skills and familiarize personnel with joint operations. These exercises are sponsored and planned by Air Guard flying units, Field Training Sites, and active Air Force units. Exercises encompass all mission areas of the Air Guard and are developed for the specific purpose of providing realistic training for all participants.

ANG Fighter, Reconnaissance and Tactical Air Support units deploy forces to overseas locations under the Tactical Air Command's Checkered Flag deployments program and in support of theater exercises. Tactical deployments train units in theater operations at their designated theater training bases in wartime employment roles. Theater exercises, such as Display Determination, Ocean Safari, and Reforger require ANG units to accomplish predetermined exercise objectives. Airlift costs range from $0.7 million to $1.5 million for the typical single-unit deployment, accounting for more than 90 percent of the total deployment cost. NGB has been able to reduce the per unit airlift costs by 35 percent through the use of ANG strategic airlift assets. In FY 88, nine Fighter and Reconnaissance units participated in nine Checkered Flag deployments. For FY 89, eleven Checkered Flag deployments are planned.

During Creek Corsair 88, three ANG A-7 units deployed to Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany for two weeks each during July and August of 1988. The object of this deployment was to provide a low cost, flying intensive training environment for units who have wartime tasking in the Central European region; aircraft and equipment remained in place - personnel were rotated via ANG KC-135 aircraft. This deployment was a successful test of the rotational deployment concept. Deployments of this type are planned for the future, provided resources are available.

ANG KC-135 units annually deploy to several overseas locations to provide air refueling in support of overseas and deployed tactical forces. The KC-135 units deploy up to four aircraft and as many as 250 unit personnel for fifteen days annual training in support of U. S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) and Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) Air Refueling Requirements. The goal of the ANG in these operations is to combine the highest quality air refueling support of European and Pacific tactical forces with intensive training in European and Pacific theater tactics for its aircrews and supporting personnel. The development of Strategic Air Command's new Leading Shield deployments program will provide enhanced opportunities for ANG KC-135 units to train in overseas theater operations. In FY 89, two Leading Shield deployments are planned.

Each year, ANG communications personnel from joint communications support squadrons, combat communications groups, communications flights and engineering installation squadrons participate in numerous exercises around the world. During FY 88, over 2,300 communicators participated in over 30 exercises in the Pacific, Caribbean, South America, Middle East and European theaters. These exercises, conducted under a wide variety of circumstances and conditions, ensure that our communications personnel are ready to meet their wartime commitments.

ANG C-130 units deploy overseas for exercise participation, scheduled rotations, Special Assignment Airlift Missions (SAAM), Guardlift missions, USAF airlift augmentation missions and under the Volant Partner deployments program. Approximately nine different units participate in Europe each year through JCS exercises and European augmentations. Also, two or three units are programmed in the Pacific Theater every year for exercise participation. All twenty ANG C-130 units can also expect to

provide airlift for overseas deployment, employment and redeployment of other DOD personnel and materials throughout the year. Finally, Air National Guard C-130s rotate to Howard Air Force Base, Panama, in support of Southern Command forces.

The 28 ANG Tactical Control units are all worldwide wartime tasked. In order to successfully interface with other existing tactical radar assets, as well as tactical assets being used by the nations that we will re-enforce in the event of war, it is vital that we deploy our units to various theater training locations so we can train the way we will be expected to fight--as viable members of the Total Force.

Although requests for ANG assets continue to be sought for all exercises including those in overseas locations, the limiting factors of funding constraints, workdays allocation, personnel availability, and airlift, will combine to limit the exercise program to its current level of participation for the foreseeable future.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNIT/INDIVIDUAL TRAINING

Several programs in the ARNG are key to providing the kind of realistic training our units need and deserve today. Each of these, the Overseas Deployment Training (ODT) program, the CAPSTONE program, training at the National Training Center (NTC), Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC), Battle Command Training Program (BCTP) and participation in the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercises are vital in the Guard's mandate to provide combat ready units in support of the total force.

The objectives of the Army National Guard ODT program are to: a) strengthen CAPSTONE associations; b) provide units the opportunity to conduct wartime mission planning and training in their overseas theater of operations; c) provide the opportunity to conduct mobilization, deployment; d) reception planning and training; and e) increase unit readiness by providing optimum participation of units/cells in OCONUS training. ODT does provide an opportunity for personnel to become familiar with their assigned area of operations, unit mission and the wartime operating procedures of their CAPSTONE gaining command. During FY 88, 29,937 Army Guardsmen participated in the ODT program. For FY 89, 31,573 Army Guardsmen are scheduled for ODT.

The National Training Center (NTC) is the Army's premiere collective training center. It trains the Army's battalions and brigades in the most realistic combat environment available in peacetime. Since 1983, twelve Army National Guard roundout battalions have trained at the NTC. Current schedules call for two additional rotations through FY 89. In addition to the normal rotational unit, numerous Guardsmen (approximately 1,015 in FY 88 and an estimated 2,000 in FY 89) train at the NTC as individuals in either a Key Personnel Upgrade Program (KPUP) status as a part of active force rotations or as members of the Opposing Force (OPFOR). In addition to NTC KPUP, a total of 6,101 soldiers were deployed elsewhere in the United States to participate in KPUP training during FY 88. KPUP OCONUS Deployment involved 2,039 soldiers to 19 countries to participate in 14 major Joint Chiefs of Staff Exercises. Without these key personnel participating in exercises, successful exercise achievements would have been reduced. As the total number of ARNG soldiers trained at the NTC approaches 4,000-5,000 per year, any reduction in resources for NTC will impact heavily on training of ARNG personnel.

The Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) is the training center for the Army's non-mechanized forces and their support element. Non-mechanized forces consist of light infantry, airborne, ranger, air assault, and conventional infantry units. In FY 88, one ARNG Battalion from the 29th Infantry Division (Light), Virginia and Maryland National Guard, participated in the JRTC. JRTC training in FY 89 consists of two ARNG battalion rotations, one from the 29th Division (VA and MD) and one from the 39th Separate Infantry Brigade (AR).

Army Guard units continued to be deployed and trained worldwide, a significant factor in our readiness enhancement. ODT and exercise participation provides Army National Guard (ARNG) soldiers the opportunity to become familiar with their unit's mission and conduct wartime mission planning while training in their assigned overseas Theater of Operations. Units identified on the Time-Phased Force Deployment List (TPFDL) and CAPSTONE alignment with the active forces are selected for ODT and exercises based on the OCONUS commands' requirements. The ODT plan for 1989 calls for participation of over 340 units/cells and more than 31,573 personnel.

JCS exercise participation is designed to train units in accordance with existing contingency plans. These exercises provide the opportunity to evaluate standing operating procedures and war plan development. They also provide opportunities for CAPSTONE wartime mission training and strengthening CAPSTONE relationships. During the exercises, commanders and staffs train in the Air Land Battle doctrine in as realistic an environment as possible. They can exercise and evaluate personnel and administrative, logistics, and communications systems. They can also weld all elements, combat, combat support, and combat service support, into an effective fighting force. Currently nineteen JCS exercises are scheduled for FY 89.

The Key Personnel Upgrade Program (KPUP) mission is to enhance the Military Occupational Skills of the Army National Guard's individual soldiers. We accomplish this task by assigning Guardsmen to active component elements, working alongside or in lieu of active component soldiers in the same military occupational specialty (MOS). These training opportunities exist overseas and within the continental United States.

The KPUP program came into existence in 1981 and deployed 26 officers to Germany. In 1988, we deployed 2,039 soldiers to 19 separate countries and over 7,000 soldiers within the Continental United States.

KPUP is the Army National Guards most successful program to sustain and enhance individual military skills.

The ARNG Battle Skills Course is proving to be an extremely effective training program for NCOs. Initiated in 1984, over 6,000 NCOs have been trained in current battle skills doctrine, with approximately 2,000 more projected to attend in FY 89. This unique course is two weeks in duration and was designed to meet the limited time available to part-time Army Guard NCOs. The course is structured to teach and practice squad and platoon level infantry tactics in a tactical environment. It stresses weapons, tactics, leadership, chemical protection and troop leading procedures. Commanders have remarked that a battle skills graduate 'stands out' from other NCOs as an example of technical and professional competence. Graduates most frequently remark that all reserve component NCOs should attend this course.

Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course which began in 1984 has graduated over 1,600 Armor NCOs who have returned to their units as fully qualified tank commanders, trained and experienced in the operations of tank systems in the ARNG inventory. Again, this course is two weeks in length and is designed to accommodate the limited time available to citizen soldiers.

NGB Regional NCO Academies play a large role in improving the professional qualities of the ARNG NCO force. Although course content and duration of these schools are generally much shorter in length and curriculum than Active Component courses, they do accommodate the constrained time available to traditional Guardsmen. Even though they are limited in scope, these academies have trained over 43,000 NCOs principally in leadership techniques since 1985.

Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) qualification in the ARNG is at 81.9 percent of our enlisted soldiers and remains an area of concern. At any given time there is approximately 10 percent of the force waiting or in training to become MOS qualified through the Initial Active Duty Training Program. A significant number of prior service personnel, interstate transfers, and soldiers transferring between units do not have a MOS match in the position to which assigned. Whether gained through resident service schools, non-resident schools using courses tailored to our training environment, or in the absence of either of these, supervised on-the-job training, MOS qualification is a major challenge. The challenge to MOS qualify our personnel is resource intensive and we are focusing our attention and earmarking funds to ensure that our soldiers are properly trained.

The In-Service Recruiting Program has increased its emphasis on matching soldiers to MOS and grade vacancies upon transition from the active force to the ARNG. There is consideration being given to identifying AC soldiers desiring to continue their service in the Guard after discharge and training them in the MOS they will serve in with their Guard unit while still on active duty.

Since 1986, the U. S. Army Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM) has operated on behalf of the U. S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) a European Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD) facility at Brussels, Belgium. The permanent party includes one AGR Lieutenant Colonel who functions as the facility Officer-In-Charge and a small cadre of maintenance and operations personnel funded by AVSCOM. The purpose of the European AVCRAD facility is to provide a fully operational and provisioned 'warm base' to which the 1107th (Missouri) AVCRAD can deploy for immediate use upon mobilization. The European AVCRAD provides the facilities for an in-theater aeronautical depot capability that is strategically located to classify, repair and return aviation materiel to the theater wholesale system and to reduce (by an estimated 30 percent) the mobilization depot surge at CONUS depots. It also provides the pre-mobilization base to which AVCRADs deploy for overseas deployment training (ODT) in preparation for their war time mission.

The ARNG AVCRADs performing ODT at the European AVCRAD facility enhance the peacetime USAREUR aviation maintenance programs by rotating ARNG personnel from the AVCRAD to the Brussels, Belgium, site throughout the training year. The current ODT plan calls for the 1107th (MO) AVCRAD to provide one cell of 30 personnel and ten cells of 15 personnel for 21 days each at various dates throughout FY 89. Future plans call for personnel from the California and Connecticut AVCRADs augmenting the 1107th

(MO) AVCRAD ODT for the purpose of enhancing the overall readiness of the Aviation Depot Maintenance Roundout Units (ADMRU) program. The European AVCRAD facility also serves as the point of embarkation/debarkation for ARNG aviation units conducting ODT utilizing theater reserve aircraft. This activity offers Guardsmen a valuable individual training opportunity in an overseas operational environment.

In May 1989 the Army National Guard will assume management of a ground maintenance facility at Rhein Ordnance Barracks in Germany. This facility will be staffed with active Army and ARNG/USAR personnel on a full-time basis to manage the maintenance operations in support of USAREUR. In addition, this facility will also serve as a 'hands on' training center for Guard and Reserve maintenance units which will be rotated from CONUS on annual training status to learn and experience maintenance procedures on the most modern equipment in the Army inventory. This is an unprecedented opportunity for Guardsmen to train on the most modern Army equipment and serve a total Army maintenance need.

Individual soldier proficiency is essential to combat operation. The NGB fully supports the development of reliable Skills Qualification Tests for reserve component personnel. TRADOC's efforts to develop tests that consider the equipment and training environment of reserve component personnel is to be encouraged.

MILITARY EDUCATION FOR AGR AND TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

During FY 88 approximately 8,323 AGR and military technician personnel successfully completed Active component Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) courses. It is estimated that 8,50(will complete appropriate NCOES courses for AGR/Military Technicians in FY 89. The Professional Development Program (PDP), formerly Military Education Program (MEP), is designed to provide a fully trained full-time force to the ARNG. It assures the American people that those who serve as either full-time AGR or military technicians are capable of not only performing their military specialities at the highest professional level, but that they can perform their duties in the combat environment the Army fights in. Equally important, it gives assurance to the nation that the officers and NCO's serving full-time at Federal expense are capable of effectively leading and teaching subordinates the most current doctrine and skills so that their subordinates might survive in battle.

The Battle Command Training Program (BCTP) is a command post exercise developed to fulfill the training needs of division and corps commanders and their staffs by providing a new learning and exercise environment for them. The program develops division and corps commanders' and staffs' expertise in large unit operations, command and control, decision making, and efficient and thorough staff work. This establishes for them tough combat performance standards. BCTP was just introduced into the Army's training scheme this year.

BCTP is designed as a two-part exercise. Phase I includes a 3-5 day Seminar at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas for approximately 15-20 key personnel from the division. Approximately six months later Phase II occurs, a 9-day war fighter exercise (WFX). The WFX includes a deployment to the field of the division headquarters and all major subordinate headquarters staffs. ARNG divisions will undergo the WFX during annual training (AT) at their AT site.

The ARNG unit that underwent BCTP in FY 88 was the 47th Infantry Division (ID) from Minnesota. The 38th ID from Indiana and the 28th ID from Pennsylvania are planned for FY 89.

NGB MANAGEMENT/UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICES (USPFO)

The Army and Air National Guard budget for 1988 exceeded nine billion dollars exclusive of major items of equipment, which are acquired by the Guard through Army and Air Force acquisition procedures. In order to effectively manage Federal resources and assets provided to the State National Guards, the Chief, National Guard Bureau exercises his responsibility for accounting and obligation of Federal funds in accordance with applicable statutes and regulations, through a USPFO Officer, who is located in each State and territory. USPFOs account for an Army and Air Guard equipment inventory valued at over $49,900,000,000, and a facilities inventory valued at $14,229,000,000. The National Guard conducts over 530,000 contracting actions per year involving in excess of $746,920,000 of Federal funds. In the conduct of NGB's contracting program we have achieved success in our efforts to provide opportunity to small business, minority and disadvantaged business':

NGB '88 RECORD

	DOD GOALS	ATTAINED GOALS
Small Business Prime Contracting	70.0%	80.9%
Small Business Set-Aside	67.6%	65.8%
Small Disadvantaged Business Prime Contracting (8(a) and Direct)	6.3%	6.7%
Women-Owned Small Business	$7.0 Million	$9.6 Million

USPFO's are routinely inspected by auditors and Army Inspectors General with highly commendable results. The 570,000(+) Army and Air Guardsmen are paid and supported through the exceptional performance of our USPFOs and their professional staffs. This unique Federal/State relationship is an example of effective management of a large and dynamic organization in a cost effective manner. NGB is concerned that as the roles and missions of the National Guard accelerate and expand, the ability of USPFOs to meet their responsibilities where current personnel resources permit a nationwide average manning of only 85 percent of authorization. In addition, because of low Federal pay scales, in some geographical areas it has become virtually impossible to retain employees who are trained, skilled and experienced in those functions essential to USPFO responsibilities.

FACILITIES

The rapid expansion and mission changes within the National Guard have outpaced available budget allocations to the point that we are unable to complete required facilities within the time frame needed by units. The unfunded military construction backlog now approaches $4 billion. Despite recent increases in funding, we are not keeping pace with the highly essential facility requirements that are necessary to support the personnel, training, and mission requirements of the Army and Air National Guard.

The type of facilities most needed by the Air National Guard include aircraft maintenance, jet fuel storage, warehousing, squadron and personnel training, vehicle and base maintenance.

Force structure changes within the Army National Guard over the past ten years have created an unfunded backlog of over 500 armories that need to be replaced, expanded or built. These inadequate facilities severely impact on the quality of classroom training and the storage of increased levels of supplies and equipment. Surface equipment maintenance shops must be modernized to support the new combat and support equipment on hand or planned for the Army National Guard. Over 500 maintenance shops, equipment parking hardstands and warehouses are needed to be expanded, replaced or built. New ranges are required that are compatible with the surrounding environment and new training site cantonment facilities are needed to support the year round use of these ranges and other training areas.

RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYSTEM

The 100th Congress appointed the Chief, National Guard Bureau as the source selection authority for the Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS). The system will automate the data needed to mobilize the ARNG and the Army Reserve and is crucial in improving the mobilization process of both components. In addition, RCAS will also substantially enhance the management of the Guard and Reserves. The functional description is now being written for industry release in the fall of 1989. Although fielding of critical mobilization elements is scheduled for late 1992, we are hopeful of reducing that time once the functional description is completed. The RCAS program is achieving the objectives directed by Congress and we are managing resources in accordance with Congressional direction.

SUMMARY

The American people and the Congress are placing their treasure and their trust in the National Guard because they know that an investment in the Guard is an investment in their future. This changing of the Guard is what we have always asked for -- the reliance of our nation upon the Guard, recognition for service, and the resources to permit us to accomplish our missions. In large part we have that now, but there is certainly more to be done. Everyone cannot serve in today's Guard. The demands are extraordinary. For those who do serve we owe them the finest training and best equipment to assure their success in battle. The National Guard has done everything our national leadership and the Congress has asked it to do. We assume increased missions, Federal and State; we place immense demands upon our personnel in time and effort, often uncompensated. We expect our soldiers and airmen to be prepared to mobilize, deploy and fight with little or no additional training or preparation - this is more than we've asked of any past generation of Guardsmen. Yes, the Guard is a national security bargain. It is a bargain only if it can fight and win - if it can't, it is a poor investment. The Guard has demonstrated its capability to fight and win when properly trained and adequately resourced. It is the responsibility of the Congress to allocate money to provide for this nation's security. Our Guardsmen deserve your support.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Lieutenant General Temple is the Chief, National Guard Bureau, Washington, D. C. The National Guard, located in 54 states, territories and the District of Columbia, consists of more than a half a million people. Army and Air National Guard units deploy and train worldwide in support of total force commitments.

General Temple, a native of California, enlisted in the 160th Infantry, 40th Infantry Division, California Army National Guard in 1947. During the Korean War, General Temple served in Korea as a non-commissioned officer with the Army's 5th Regimental Combat Team, 24th Infantry Division. He received a direct commission to Second Lieutenant in 1952.

General Temple has been a Company, Battalion, and Brigade Commander, as well as being Military Assistant to the Governor of California, and later Director of Emergency Services for the state of California. In 1975, he became Chief of Mobilization and Readiness followed by an assignment as Chief of Policy and Congressional Liaison for the National Guard Bureau. He was appointed Deputy Director of the Army Guard and was promoted to Brigadier General in 1978. In 1982, he was appointed Director of the Army Guard and promoted to Major General. In August 1986, he was appointed Chief, National Guard Bureau and promoted to Lieutenant General.

General Temple earned a Bachelor's Degree in Management from Golden Gate University, San Francisco, and a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Shippensburg State University of Pennsylvania. He graduated from the U. S. Army Armor Company and Career Officer Course, the Army Command and General Staff College and the U. S. Army War College. His awards include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal, the Combat Infantryman Badge and numerous other U. S. and foreign decorations.

In addition to his military career and service in California State Government, General Temple is the former Vice President and part owner of a petroleum, chemical and ore trucking company in southern California.

INCREASE RESERVE FORCES

Senator INOUYE. General, as a result of the budgetary crunch, many experts now are suggesting, as I said in my opening statement, that the Active Forces should be reduced and the Reserve Forces increased.

In fact, former Secretary of the Navy John Lehman advocated that the Army should have 10 active divisions and 18 Guard divisions.

Do you believe that the Guard is ready to take on a larger combat force structure?

General TEMPLE. I do not believe that the Army National Guard is in a position to assume a significantly larger manpower requirement without the environment for attracting people into the National Guard being made far more attractive than it is today.

Now that does not mean that we cannot assume a larger role and new units into the Army National Guard. Because, quite clear-

ly, we have a number of National Guard units that are above strength.

In responding more precisely to your question, yes, there is an expanded role the National Guard can play, but I do not believe it can be in significant numbers beyond what we see in our program years.

Senator INOUYE. I am sorry; I must apologize. I was in the midst of receiving an urgent message from the cloakroom at this time. But, your response is that you are not ready to take on such a drastic change?

General TEMPLE. Well, I believe that unless the environment for attracting people into the National Guard is far more attractive than it is today——

Senator INOUYE. What sort of environment do you suggest?

General TEMPLE. A recruiting environment which provides incentives to individuals to not only come into the Guard, but continue to serve effectively in the Guard.

Keep in mind that unemployment is at a very low rate across America, with a few exceptions. Competition from jobs that are available for young people are such that serving in the National Guard and, I should say, going through the rigors which are associated with military service, sometimes simply cannot compete with the opportunity to earn far more money and far more benefits in private sector part-time jobs, in many instances, than we can offer in the Guard.

I do not see us being able to assimilate very quickly eight new divisions into the National Guard. It may be able to be done over a period of time, but quite obviously there are opportunities to increase National Guard participation based on overstrength units within the United States at the current time.

Probably what makes more sense is a coherent lay down of what the national security requirements of our country are for today and into the future. And perhaps some restructuring in order that the National Guard and the other Reserve components can play a more meaningful role if, indeed, those are the decisions which you and the national command authority are able to make.

Senator INOUYE. Have you had discussions on this possibility, or have contingency plans been laid out?

General TEMPLE. I have discussed it informally with the Secretary of the Army, but I have not been involved in any contingency plans, insofar as the Department of the Army.

Senator INOUYE. So, actually, at this stage, no one is prepared to discuss what the force structure would look like if these changes were called upon.

General TEMPLE. I am not.

MISSION SHIFTING

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any suggestions as to what sort of missions may be shifted to the Guard?

General TEMPLE. I believe that there is a great opportunity to expand the roundout program. And as you may recall, the 25th Division, as an example, in Hawaii, for some years had a brigade from the National Guard which rounded it out. That permitted an

opportunity for the Active Forces to utilize manpower spaces in a variety of different locations.

I believe that roundout is one of the opportunities that we have to maintain a visible capability in the eyes of our potential aggressors at low economic cost.

And I am presuming that the U.S. Army is looking at roundout as an extension to their current programs.

In addition, there are a number of functions, particularly in the maintenance, perhaps in the signal and some other noncombat operational areas, in which we can play a role in assisting the Army. And I presume I would be saying the same thing for the Air Force.

Phil?

General KILLEY. Yes, sir.

On the Air side, where we can contribute more to our total Air Force, I think, would be in robusting our existing units. When we talk about our fighter-type aircraft, we could robust from 18 to 24 primary assigned aircraft.

And in our larger-type aircrafts, such as our transports and our tankers, we could robust from 8 to 12 in a very cost-effective way, considering the existing infrastructure of our facilities and our full-time people that are already on board.

We could, indeed, robust in those areas, pick up a little bit more of the total Air Force load.

TIME TO GO TO WAR

Senator INOUYE. Before I call upon your colleagues, General, I would like to ask one more question. It is one that many of my colleagues are asking. If the answer is classified, just tell me and we will understand.

How long will it take the Guard to be ready to go to war?

General TEMPLE. About as long as it takes to get the message to the unit that they are needed. National Guard units—and again, keeping in mind that some are far more ready than others, but essentially I believe the National Guard is ready to go to war today in more units than we are not.

Quite obviously, in the case of the Air National Guard, the entire force will be deployed, if I recall, Phil, in about 48 hours in the operational areas.

The Army Guard takes longer, simply because of the mechanism that is employed to move them.

But unlike any other time in our history, the Army National Guard, I believe, is prepared to go to war today. There will be some periods, in some areas, where they will be less effective, simply because of manpower, equipment shortages, and simply the ability to get there and sustain them with the parts and other paraphernalia which are essential to conducting combat operations.

But I feel that our training and our demonstrated ability to move and deploy and sustain in varied locations throughout the world structures both the Army and the Air National Guard as being able to go to war today.

Senator INOUYE. Before I call upon General Burdick, I am pleased to call upon my colleague, Senator D'Amato, who has to

leave soon. Because at this moment, General, I am certain you are aware that every subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee is conducting similar hearings. So, we are all split up in, I think, 12 different ways.

It is my pleasure to call upon my colleague, Senator D'Amato.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator D'AMATO. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

General, as the chairman has indicated, unfortunately we have four other meetings taking place at the same time, so I would like, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, to submit a statement for the record as if read in its entirety, and I have a number of questions that I would like to submit for the record.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, so ordered.

Senator D'AMATO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR D'AMATO

Mr. Chairman, I'd like to welcome each of our many witnesses today and thank them for coming to testify on the status and plans of the National Guard and Reserve.

If I may borrow from the statement of one of our witnesses, these forces have become much more than part-timers. The Guard and Reserve are the foundation on which the active elements must build. They provide the continuity of service and reservoir of combat experience that will be vital to the success of the United States in an armed conflict.

As we face the task of budgeting within the Gramm-Rudman limits, the Guard and Reserve take on special importance in two ways. First, if we make cuts in the area of readiness, we can put the capability into the Guard and Reserves and thus be prepared to call up the forces when needed in a relatively short time. Second, if active personnel or systems are reduced, it becomes paramount that the Guard and Reserves be given the most modern equipment and training available in order to be prepared to fulfill an even more critical role.

I am gratified to note the accomplishments of the Reserve and Guard in the war on drugs. The use of these forces for drug interdiction and eradication greatly aids Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. It also provides the opportunity for the units to exercise their capabilities in a useful endeavor, providing the participants a higher degree of satisfaction than mere make-work tasks. I hope that this involvement can be expanded as the Nation seeks to better coordinate its efforts under the new drug czar, William Bennett.

I look forward to working with the leaders before us today to ensure that our superb Guard and Reserve organizations continue to have what they need to fulfill their indispensable role in the defense of the United States.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. DONALD BURDICK, U.S. ARMY, DIRECTOR, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Senator D'AMATO. General, good to see you.

Senator INOUYE. May I now call upon General Burdick.

General BURDICK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On behalf of over 455,000 drilling Army National Guard men and women, I welcome the opportunity to comment on the readiness posture of our Army National Guard.

I have a statement that I wish to submit for the record. With your permission, I would like to comment briefly on a few aspects of that statement.

STATEMENT HIGHLIGHTED

Today our Army National Guard, this Nation's army on call, has taken on new responsibilities. With high-quality soldiers, trained, equipped, and modernized to a greater extent than ever before, the Army National Guard is at its highest level of readiness in our 352-year history.

The Army's total force policy and the resources provided by the Congress have made this improvement possible in the decade of the 1980's. As we enter the decade of the 1990's, we want to continue to improve upon our readiness capability.

In light of current budget constraints and possible budget reductions, it is important that the Army National Guard be allowed to maintain its current force structure and budgeted strength.

Additionally, the Army Guard needs to continue to have the support of Congress for increases in full-time manning and the procurement of modern weapon systems.

PRIORITIES LISTED

In order to continue readiness improvements, we will concentrate on the following priorities: In the area of personnel, recruit and retain high-quality soldiers; for training, emphasize individual skill qualification, that is the MOS, military occupation specialty qualification, unit training and leadership development.

In the area of equipment, identify equipment needs that will give us the most improvement in readiness and ensure distribution of equipment that is based on unit wartime mission, and that the equipment provided us is maintained to the highest standards.

By adhering to these priorities we will continue to accomplish our mission of producing combat-ready National Guard units.

I would be negligent, however, if I did not point out some concerns that I have for the Army Guard's ability to function successfully in the present constrained environment.

REQUIRED FULL-TIME MANNING CRITICAL

Required full-time manning is today the most critical need for improving the combat readiness of our Army National Guard.

As you know, sir, this program provides a cadre of active Guard soldiers and technician personnel in support of our Army National Guard units. These soldiers are necessary for readiness improvements in the areas of training management and maintenance of our equipment.

Shortages of full-time personnel to support deployable, fighting units will seriously impact on our ability to maintain and improve upon the combat readiness of our Army National Guard.

The second most critical issue is maintaining our ground and air operating tempos. Operating tempo is what we in the Army use to gauge the amount of miles or the time our units can train on major pieces of equipment, such as tanks and helicopters.

In order to achieve required readiness levels, we must maintain our operating tempos at the requested budget levels to keep our units properly trained.

The fiscal year 1990 budget for the Army National Guard reflects a negative real growth, which will impact upon our ability to maintain our past gains in readiness.

Challenges now facing us will be even greater than in the past. In the last 8 years we have grown, improved, and modernized. The Army National Guard needs to continue this momentum.

With increased reliance on the Reserve components, a combat-ready Guard will become even more essential in the 1990's.

With Congress providing the needed manpower and dollar resources, we expect that we will continue to meet the requirements of becoming an even more ready, viable, and cost-effective military force.

We look forward to the challenges and the opportunities for growth improvement and continued modernization that the decade of the 1990's will bring.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. Again, I thank you and your committee for your support. And I will be pleased to answer any of your questions.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, General.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. DONALD BURDICK

I. FOREWORD

Today the Army National Guard (ARNG), our Nation's 'Army on Call', has taken on new responsibilities. Staffed with high quality soldiers, trained and equipped to a higher level of readiness, and modernized to a greater extent than ever before, the Army National Guard is the best it has ever been in its 352 year history. The Army's Total Force policy and the resources provided by Congress have made this transition possible in the decade of the 1980's.

The ARNG has proven to be cost effective in performing both its state mission of providing military support to civil authorities and its federal mission of deterring war.

Dramatic improvements occurring in our ARNG in the 1980s include the following:

--- End strength and force structure increased by approximately 100,000 to a projected End Strength of 457,300 for Fiscal Year 1989.

--- The number of ARNG units with early deploying missions increased 151%.

--- The number of new and existing units reporting an overall ready status to perform their wartime mission increased 31%.

--- High priority units are being equipped with the most modern equipment available to the Total Force.

--- Training opportunities have greatly expanded with the use of local, regional, national and joint training areas and centers. The use of high technology training equipment and training simulators enhanced our ability to make maximum use of limited resources.

--- Training opportunities for qualification of both individual soldiers and leaders have been extended to include field environments around the world.

With Congress applying the needed manpower and dollar resources, the ARNG will continue to meet the requirements of becoming an even more viable and cost effective military force. We look forward to the challenges and opportunities for improvement and growth that the decade of the 90's will bring.

II. GOALS

Army National Guard soldiers are unlike any others. George Washington once stated, 'The militia is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order'. More recently Charles Moskos, a leading sociologist, has characterized the citizen soldier's role as the epitome of national service. The ARNG gladly accepts its role as a citizen soldier force with a responsibility not only to support the states and territories when called upon, but also to defend our nation as a part of a military force to deter war and if this fails to fight and win.

To accomplish our missions in the 1990s, the ARNG must achieve four important goals.

Personnel --- Retain quality soldiers, staff our force structure, and obtain necessary Full Time Support.

Training --- Improve readiness through individual, unit, and leadership training.

Equipment --- Obtain state-of-the-art equipment and ensure quality maintenance for the entire equipment inventory.

Readiness --- Manage all resources to assure a fully capable force.

While focusing on these goals, we must also ensure attention is given to each citizen soldier. The safety and well-being of our soldiers and their families is important to the accomplishment of our mission. We must have soldiers who train in realistic, but safe environments and who are physically fit and mentally ready to perform their duties.

III. MISSIONS

The Army National Guard is unique in that it has two distinctly different missions. The first mission is to provide support to civil authorities during state emergencies such as natural disaster or civil disorder. The second mission is to provide properly trained and equipped units to deter war and to mobilize in the event of national emergency by providing combatant forces to the Commanders-in-Chief of Unified Commands.

A. STATE MISSION

Requests for ARNG support to civil authorities continued to increase during Fiscal Year (FY) 88. Our units provided support to 52 states and territories during 330 separate emergencies. This total included both civil disturbance and recovery operations following floods, tornadoes, hurricanes, and other natural disasters.

In addition, the ARNG provided humanitarian support by conducting search and rescue operations, supplying emergency power and water to communities, providing temporary shelter for the homeless, and evacuating critically ill and injured people.

Congress has recently added the mission to enhance ARNG support to federal and state authorities in drug interdiction. The war on drugs is a vitally important mission and one uniquely suited to our role as citizen soldiers. We readily accept the challenge. The number of states involved in drug suppression operations increased from 19 states in 1983 to 32 states in 1988. As a result, almost 700,000 marijuana plants were destroyed and 2,270 pounds of cocaine, worth $1.1 billion, were confiscated during FY 88.

B. FEDERAL MISSION

The ARNG provides properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization in the event of a national emergency or war. Currently the ARNG provides 44% of the combat units, 31% of the total Combat Support, and 25% of the Combat Service Support units of the Total Army. This includes 36% of the combat divisions (10 out of 28); 20% of the Air Defense Batteries; 50% of the Field Artillery Battalions; 33% of the Aviation units; 41% of the Engineer Battalions and 25% of the Special Forces Groups. All of these forces will be used to support Commanders-in-Chief (CINCs) in their wartime mission. As more missions are directed to the ARNG in the future, support for the ARNG must be raised proportionately to support any additional growth.

IV. THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE 1980s AND THE NEXT DECADE

The ARNG made tremendous strides in strength, training, and equipment readiness during the 1980s. Our end strength grew by over 100,000 and we have achieved a readiness status as 90% of our units are now reporting "ready" for equipment on hand. This was achieved with a budget that increased from $2.1 billion in FY 81 to $5.6 billion in FY 89 as well as distribution of over $9 billion in equipment in the past eight years. It is critical that if we are to maintain this high state of readiness into the next decade we must maintain and efficiently manage all of our available resources.

A. PERSONNEL

END STRENGTH

Although the strength of the ARNG has never been higher, we must work even more diligently to maintain that strength as we enter a

period of decreasing manpower availability. To maintain our strength, we must focus not only on recruitment of quality soldiers but on increasing the retention of qualified soldiers.

OFFICER MANAGEMENT

The need to fill officer positions in the ARNG remains an important concern. While the budgeted officer strength was met in FY 88, the ARNG must increase officer strength by almost 1,800 to meet officer requirements of over 51,000 by FY 91. The ARNG will accomplish this through accession of quality officers from ROTC, State Officer Candidate Schools, and prior service commissions.

RETENTION

The ARNG reduced its attrition rate to 18.7% in FY 88 -- the lowest ever and a significant improvement over the FY 87 rate of 20%. Attrition was reduced by over 4,500 soldiers, resulting a savings of over forty million dollars in training costs. It is very clear that we must retain trained soldiers, our most precious resource, through sound management of attrition which will increase readiness by reducing personnel turnover. The goal of the ARNG through the 1990s is to keep losses at or below 18% of end strength.

RECRUITING

Nationwide recruiting efforts have produced positive results for our ARNG. In FY 88, the ARNG achieved its best quality marks ever for non-prior service accessions. The Test Category IV rate for FY 88 was reduced to 8.8%, and 88% of new accessions were high school graduates. Our goal is to double the number of women recruits in the ARNG to 10,000 during FY 89.

We had 46,779 participants in the Montgomery GI Bill at the end of FY 88. This program provides benefits to soldiers who attend undergraduate college on a half-time or more basis. The number of participants in this program is projected to reach 55,000 by the end of FY 90.

The ability to maintain quality accessions will present yet another challenge to the ARNG in light of constrained resources. A reduction in recruiting support and advertising funds will hamper our ability to reach the targeted, high quality 17 to 21 year old non-prior service individuals through 1995.

FORCE STRUCTURE

The ARNG has experienced many changes in its force structure to include numerous conversions to the Army of Excellence (AOE) design.

The ARNG has had several 'firsts' during the late 1980s. The first Apache (AH-64) attack helicopter battalions have been activated to support corps and theater war fighting capabilities; the 629th Military Intelligence Battalion (CEWI) of the 29th Infantry Division was activated (the first ARNG unit to receive Signal Intelligence equipment); and the first Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) Battalion has been fielded in the Oklahoma ARNG.

During FY 89, the conversion of ARNG aviation units to Army of Excellence design will continue. Conversion of division aviation brigades is nearly complete, and corps and theater aviation organizations will be completed in FY 89 with five aviation group headquarters being established for command and control of attack helicopter battalions. Conversions during FY 89 will include two armored cavalry regiments to armored brigades. Ten units will be activated during FY 90 to include two Hawk battalions (Florida and

Ohio); a chemical brigade headquarters in Illinois; three MASH hospitals (Georgia, Indiana and Ohio); a combat support hospital (Colorado); and two Military Intelligence (Linguist) Battalions (Louisiana and Washington).

During FY 91, 16 major force structure actions will occur in the ARNG. These will include; two chemical smoke generator companies, four Quartermaster Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal companies, four signal companies, a headquarters and headquarters battery for an Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Brigade, a Vulcan gun/Stinger ADA battalion, two medium truck companies and a Hawk missile battalion. Stationing plans are currently being prepared for the location of those units being activated.

FULL-TIME SUPPORT

Full-time support is critical to combat readiness of the ARNG. The full-time support program provides a cadre of full-time personnel in support of overall readiness mission. The program encompasses ARNG Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) soldiers, ARNG Technicians, active component soldiers assigned to the ARNG, and Department of the Army civilians.

Required growth is the most critical issue facing the full-time support program. Limitations on the projected expansion of the AGR force and the National Guard technician force will impact adversely on the overall readiness of the ARNG and on our ability to achieve effective AGR and Technician career management programs.

B. TRAINING

The multitude of training opportunities available today for our ARNG soldiers and units is key to providing realistic, mission-oriented training and improving readiness. The Professional Development Program, Key Personnel Upgrade Program (KPUP), Overseas Deployment Training (ODT), CAPSTONE, training at the National Training Center (NTC) and at the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC), Battle Command Training Program (BCTP) and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercises are vital to meeting the ARNG's mission to provide combat ready units in support of the total force and Unified Commanders missions.

RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING STRATEGY

The Reserve Component Training Strategy Task Force was created to develop a training strategy to enhance the warfighting readiness of the Reserve Components to include the ARNG. The program is managed from Headquarters, Department of the Army (DA) with annual program oversight through the Reserve Component Coordination Council (RCCC). This action plan includes initiatives to improve readiness in the areas of individual, leader, and collective training, as well as improved training support and management. This program is funded at $41.5 million in FY 90 and $47.3 in FY 91. These funds will be used to implement an extensive Military Occupation Skill Qualification (MOSQ) upgrade program within the ARNG.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

The Non-Commissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) continues to provide our NCO leadership with opportunities to participate in resident training courses on the latest tactics, doctrine, and systems, thereby, reinforcing MOS skills and leadership abilities. The Army's ability to field a combat-ready force requires the development of ARNG leaders who can, on short notice, deploy, fight and win.

In FY 88, the Reserve Component NCOES (RCNCOES) was restructured to include job related tasks in addition to Army leadership training and battlefield survival skills. The revised RCNCOES consists of three levels of progressive NCO education which provide the necessary knowledge and skills required to train individuals and small units to go to war. This program includes the Primary Leadership Development Course (PLDC), the Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course (BNCOC) and Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course (ANCOC). Sufficient resources

have been provided to give this training opportunity to all drilling ARNG personnel. During FY 88, over 21,000 soldiers graduated from RCNCOES courses. Current trends indicate that the number of NCOs who graduate from RCNCOES will increase to 25,000 each year through FY 91.

In addition to RCNCOES Courses developed for the citizen soldiers who are unable to leave their civilian vocation for extended periods, we have set professional standards for our full-time NCO workforce which are the same as for their active component counterparts. Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) soldiers must successfully complete active component NCOES courses for their current military grade and skill level as a condition of continued employment in the AGR workforce. As of FY 88, Military Technician personnel must successfully complete Reserve Component or Active Component NCOES courses appropriate to their current military grade for promotion to the next higher grade. It is estimated that 8,500 AGRs and Technicians will complete the appropriate NCOES courses each year through FY 91.

The purpose of the Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course (RCTCC) is to prepare ARNG NCOs and Officers for the duty position of Tank Commanders in a tank company or cavalry troop. This Tank Commanders course is taught at Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho. Since FY 84 1,600 ARNG soldiers have graduated from RCTCC. 600 soldiers are programed to complete the course each year through FY 91.

The ARNG NCO Battle Skills Course (BSC), taught at Camp Robinson, Arkansas, was developed to sustain combat skills among our NCOs. All ARNG NCOs are eligible to attend. BSC provides training in the technical and tactical employment of infantry squad and platoon weapons, live fire exercises, the use of supporting weapons available to the infantry squad and platoon, and battlefield survival techniques. More than 6,300 ARNG NCOs have graduated from BSC. An additional 2,000 graduates are programmed each year through the 1990s.

KEY PERSONNEL UPGRADE PROGRAM (KPUP)

Our FY 90-91 budget includes funds for over 4,000 ARNG soldiers to train in a KPUP status at the National Training Center. This program allows individual ARNG soldiers to improve their MOS skills by training with active component units with similar 'go to war' missions. As the number of ARNG soldiers trained at the NTC approaches 5,000 per year, any reduction in resources for KPUP will impact heavily on realistic MOS training for key ARNG personnel. In FY 89 an estimated 2,000 soldiers will participate in either a KPUP status or as members of the Opposing Forces (OPFOR) at the National Training Center. Elsewhere a total of 6,000 soldiers will be deployed in the United States to participate in KPUP training during FY 89, while 2,000 soldiers will participate in JCS Exercises overseas. This program is being expanded to include over 7,500 soldiers each year through FY 91.

OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENT TRAINING (ODT)

ODT provides the opportunity for unit personnel to learn about their assigned area of operations, unit mission and wartime operating procedures of their CAPSTONE gaining command. During FY 89, almost 31,000 Guardsmen are scheduled for ODT with an anticipated 32,000 each year through FY 91. The objectives of the ODT program are to:

1. Strengthen CAPSTONE associations.

2. Conduct wartime mission planning and training in their overseas theater of operations.

3. Conduct mobilization and deployment training.

4. Provide for reception planning and training.

5. Increase unit readiness by providing optimum participation of units/cells in OCONUS unilateral, joint and combined exercises.

THE NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER (NTC)

NTC is the Army's premiere collective training center. It provides the most realistic combat environment available in peacetime. Since 1983, twelve Army National Guard roundout battalions have trained at the NTC. Current schedules call for two ARNG Battalion rotations each year in FY 89, 90 and 91.

THE JOINT READINESS TRAINING CENTER (JRTC)

JRTC located at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas is the training center for the Army's light infantry, airborne, ranger, air assault, and conventional infantry forces with their support elements. Two ARNG battalion will participate in exercises at the JRTC in FY 89, one from the 29th Infantry Division (Light) and one from the 39th Separate Infantry Brigade. The ARNG is currently identifying four battalions, two each year, to train at the JRTC in FY 90 and 91.

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF (JCS) EXERCISES

JCS exercise participation is designed to train units in accordance with existing contingency plans and improve the ability of ARNG units to accomplish JCS directed wartime missions. These exercises evaluate standing operating procedures and war plan development. They also provide opportunities for CAPSTONE wartime mission training and for strengthening CAPSTONE relationships. During JCS exercises, commanders and staffs train in the Air Land Battle doctrine in a realistic environment. They exercise and evaluate personnel and administrative, logistics, and communications systems. The commander and his staff also weld all elements - combat, combat support, and combat service support - into an effective fighting force. Currently 16 JCS exercises are scheduled for FY 90 and 91.

THE BATTLE COMMAND TRAINING PROGRAM (BCTP)

With today's constrained resource environment, this command post exercise has been developed to fulfill the training needs of division and corps commanders and their staffs without the need for an entire division participating in field exercises. The program trains to tough, combat performance standards, thereby improving commander and staff combat readiness. It develops and tests expertise in large unit operations, command and control, decision-making, and efficient and thorough staff work.

BCTP is designed as a two-part exercise. Phase I includes a seminar at Fort Leavenworth, and phase II includes a 9 day War Fighter Exercise (WFX). The WFX includes a deployment to the field by the division headquarters and all major subordinate headquarters staffs. Two divisions will participate in BCTP each year through FY 91. The 28th Infantry Division (Pennsylvania ARNG) and the 38th Division (Indiana and Michigan ARNG) will undergo the WFX during Annual Training in FY 89.

AVIATION TRAINING

The ARNG has two centralized Army Aviation Training Sites (AATS) which support training for aviation skills unique to the ARNG. These sites, the Eastern and Western AATS, are located in Pennsylvania and Arizona, respectively.

The Eastern AATS (EAATS) emphasizes individual aviator qualification training in utility and cargo rotary wing aircraft and selected fixed wing aircraft. The Western AATS (WAATS) focuses on attack and aeroscout rotary wing training. At the EAATS, nearly 15,000 aircrew flying hours have been conducted in the UH-1H synthetic flight training system that supports Active Component, Army Reserve and Army National Guard aviators on a regional basis. Additionally, Both AATS operate a state-of-the-art computerized AH1 (Cobra) flight weapons simulator to improve the combat readiness of ARNG attack helicopter pilots.

With reductions in flying hours due to constrained resources and limited training available in metropolitan areas, the number of simulator training hours utilized at each AATS is expected to increase dramatically in the 1990s. Training at the AATS will become critical in maintaining pilot proficiency and mission readiness.

In FY 88, the first ARNG Apache Attack Helicopter Battalion in North Carolina was certified combat ready. In FY 89, Apache Attack Helicopter Battalions in both Florida and South Carolina will begin training at home station and deploy to Fort Hood for combat certification in FY 90.

The ARNG has established mandatory Night Vision Goggle (NVG) qualification for all ARNG helicopter pilots. All pilots are now NVG qualified during initial flight training at Fort Rucker, Alabama. In addition, NVG mission training in unit tactical tasks was mandated for specific positions identified by the unit commanders. More than 80 percent of all ARNG aviators are now NVG qualified, with more than 30 percent mission trained. The goal of the ARNG is to have 100 percent of our pilots NVG mission trained and 50 percent current by FY 90. This training can be accomplished as a part of the currently funded flying hour program.

TRAINING SUPPORT

Limited training time, unit dispersion, constrained space for maneuvering units and for gunnery ranges create unique training problems for the ARNG. Many of these problems can be overcome through the innovative use of training devices, simulators, simulations, and a comprehensive development program for local training areas. Currently the ARNG is working with states such as Maine, Kentucky, and Nevada to provide land at no cost for unit maneuvers.

TRAINING SYSTEMS

Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) sets for major training areas are now in place. Fielding of company size sets for maneuver battalions is scheduled for completion in FY 89. This will complete scheduled procurement of MILES sets for the ARNG.

M-81 chemical agent alarms and nineteen (19) Mobile Conduct of Fire Trainers (M-COFT) have been fielded. The Guard Unit Armory Device Fullcrew Interactive Simulation Trainer (GUARDFIST) I and II research and development contracts have been awarded. After prototypes are accepted, tank crew and indirect fire support skills will be enhanced. ARNG units begin receiving the Precision Gunnery Trainer for DRAGON and TOW antitank missile system in FY 91/FY 92. This training system will provide maneuver units the opportunity to practice anti-tank gunnery in armories and on ranges without expending live missiles.

Vulcan/Stinger units will be equipped with a training device that will allow training on actual weapons systems in the armory. The soldier will be able to acquire targets, fire, and determine whether the targets are destroyed. In FY 90, 135 of these devices will be fielded to the ARNG. In addition 2,000 Electronic Information Delivery Systems (EIDS), an interactive learning system, will be fielded. This system will allow individuals and small groups to learn in an interactive mode and to use courseware tailored to a specific task. A Squad Engagement Trainer (SET) is being developed and is specially designed for use in the local armories to train marksmanship skills, practice troop deployment, tactics, and exercise battlefield leader skills necessary for success in a hostile environment.

REGIONAL TRAINING SITES

Studies conducted by the Logistics Management Institute and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces coupled with the Department of the Army Management Action Plan recognized training shortfalls in Reserve Component maintenance units and recommended establishment of Regional Training Sites-Maintenance (RTS-MAINT). The RTS-MAINT provides maintenance personnel training on equipment they will maintain during wartime. The ARNG is working with the Department of the Army

and Major Commands to develop programs of instruction, procure facilities, provide manpower, and field training devices to the RTS-MAINT.

The Army National Guard is establishing thirteen (13) RTS-MAINT sites. An aggressive sustainment training program has been initiated at Fort Bragg, North Caroline; Camp Shelby, Mississippi; Fort Dix, New Jersey; and Camp Dodge, Iowa. RTS-MAINT sites at Camp Blanding, Florida; Camp Roberts, California; Camp Custer, Michigan; Camp Ripley, Minnesota; and Gowen Field, Idaho are scheduled for construction in FY 89. The remaining ARNG proponent sites are programmed for Nickell Barracks, Kansas; Fort Stewart, Georgia, in FY90; and Jefferson City, Missouri and Pearl City, Hawaii in FY 91.

Efforts are presently being made to obtain major end items and components required for training at each RTS-MAINT. One M1 tank has been programmed for delivery to each operational site. The ability to train on equipment that will be maintained upon mobilization is the greatest problem hindering maintenance MOS proficiency. This urgent problem must be given top priority because the ARNG and Army Reserve have over three-quarters of the Total Army maintenance capability. This is a major weakness in readiness considering that all the new, highly-technical weapons will serve no purpose if there is no repair capability on the battlefield.

The High Technology Regional Training Center (HTRTC) at Fort Dix, New Jersey is a prototype regionalized training center for Reserve Component (RC) and Active Component (AC) personnel. The HTRTC strategy is to improve unit readiness by providing a training environment designed around the training requirements of RC personnel. The HTRTC includes a RTS-MAINT, a High Technology Training Center (HTTC), a Training Technology Field Activity (TTFA) and a Range Training Support Activity (RTSA). As new equipment is introduced into our inventory sustainment and transition training is provided at the HTRTC. The HTRTC provides continuous weapons systems, weapons systems simulators and other high technology training devices to enhance individual operator and unit training proficiency.

Camp Shelby, Mississippi became the first ARNG Regional Training Site-Medical (RTS-MED) in FY 89. This RTS-MED will provide New Equipment Training (NET) for ARNG and USAR medical units that will receive the Army's new Deployable Medical System (DEPMEDS). A second ARNG Medical Training Site at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania is scheduled to open in FY 90. In addition these sites are also designed to provide sustainment training for medical and medical maintenance personnel, Combat Casualty Care training, Combat Life Saver training, medical Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course and Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course. The ARNG also conducts unit field medical training from our training site in Panama. This site also provides humanitarian medical support to the indigenous populations of Central America.

TRAINING RANGES

The ARNG Range Modernization Program supports new weapons systems and new training doctrine, and offers tactical training close to home. It provides for weapons proficiency, individual and crew qualifications, laser safety, and improved combat readiness. The range modernization program is built upon the development, acquisition, and upgrade of local training areas. It is designed to maximize training time while reducing material operating costs. The range modernization program received over $19 million in FY 88 and is projected to increase to approximately $69 million for FY 89 through FY 91.

These initiatives support the development of ranges and procurement of training land to provide individual soldier marksmanship, armor and mechanized infantry, and combined arms training at various locations. Without these programs, ARNG units would be required to expend valuable training time and funds traveling to and from distant training sites. Leaving ARNG units with obsolete training facilities, not conducive for training up to current Army standards, would seriously impair readiness required for mobilization.

MOBILIZATION TRAINING

Mobilization preparedness is a major objective of the ARNG. Training for and evaluating mobilization preparedness are essential for improving unit and State Area Command (STARC) mobilization and deployment capabilities. ARNG units will participate in approximately 950 mobilization exercises each year through FY 91.

In support of mobilization training, ARNG units participated in numerous overseas deployment training exercises in FY 88 to include JCS sponsored REFORGER, TEAM SPIRIT, BRIGHT STAR, BRIM FROST and WINTEX/CIMEX. Additionally, our units participated in Active Army sponsored CONUS based exercises including FIREX, LOGEX,VULCAN KNIGHT, BOLD VENTURE, and GOLDEN THRUST. In each instance ARNG units demonstrated they can successfully perform required mobilization activities within required time frames. Continued participation in such exercises will enhance ARNG unit capability to mobilize and deploy.

During FY 88 all STARC headquarters participated in the JCS mobilization exercise PROUD SCOUT. This was a Command Post Exercise (CPX) designed to evaluate the mobilization plans, policies, and procedures. In conjunction with PROUD SCOUT, FY 88 saw the introduction of a major new Active Army mobilization exercise called EXERCISE GOLDEN THRUST; it will involve 29,000 ARNG soldiers annually. Conducted in the First Army area, the exercise was designed to test the full spectrum of mobilization related activities. Units actually moved through the five phases of mobilization: preparation, alert, mobilization at home station, movement to the mobilization station, and operational readiness improvement. The exercise focused on simultaneous mobilization of multiple units to determine flaws or discrepancies in existing plans, policies, procedures, and systems. Lessons learned are being applied throughout the mobilization community.

In addition to participation in JCS exercises, ARNG units participated in local mobilization exercises conducted by STARC headquarters throughout the United States. These exercises; Mobilization and Deployment Readiness Exercises (MODRE), Readiness for Mobilization Exercises (REMOBE), State Area Command Exercises (STARCEX), and Emergency Mobilization and Deployment Exercises (EMDREX), are designed to enhance ARNG unit and individual preparedness for mobilization and deployment.

Continued funding and participation in both the Active Army and ARNG exercise programs are imperative. Through sound management, we have maximized the dollars to exercise value ratio. While our exercise funding level has remained constant, the number of exercises conducted has risen consistently. Any reduction in funding would inhibit our exercise schedule and jeopardize our goal to have all units participate in a mobilization exercise once every five years. The FY 90/91 budget request includes sufficient funds to support our exercise schedule.

C. EQUIPMENT

GROUND EQUIPMENT

The Department of the Army continues to deliver large quantities of equipment to the ARNG under the force modernization program. In FY 88, equipment valued at $2.9 Billion was delivered primarily in go-to-war items such as: the M1 Abrams Tank, M60A3 Thermal Sight Tank, Firefinder Radars, Improved TOW Vehicles (ITV), M198 Howitzers, Battery Computer Systems (BCS), Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Trucks (HEMTT), and High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV). Although this represents a sizeable increase over the $2.03 billion delivered in FY 87, equipment shortages still exist totaling $7.3 billion. With continued Total Army and Congressional support the ARNG modernization effort will continue to improve Army Guard combat power and support capability dramatically.

The first Prepositioned Overseas Material Configured to Unit Sets (POMCUS)-Uncovered Residual Equipment-Replacement (Pure-Rep) program unit has been activated in the ARNG. This test concept proposes a solution to the equipping dilemma by activating ARNG units whose major pacing items of equipment (M1 tanks and M3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles) are replaced by PURE assets left by deploying Active Component units upon mobilization. As part of this program a M1 armor battalion in Kentucky is being activated in phases; full activation is expected by FY 91.

COMBAT VEHICLES

The ARNG armor force will be modernized by accelerating the M1 Abrams into the non-roundout units while M60A3 fielding continues at a reduced rate. Fielding M-1 Tanks continues to be a high priority. Tanks older than the M60A3 will be phased out by the mid 1990s, and all units will be fielded with M1 or M1A1 Abrams tanks by FY 99. The first non-roundout unit to receive M1 tanks will be the 163d Armored Cavalry Regiment, which will reorganize as a heavy separate brigade and receive two battalions of M1 Tanks in FY 89. The ARNG has converted the Gowen Field, Idaho Displaced Equipment Training (DET) site to handle training ARNG tank crews on the M1 Abrams tank. The second DET site, operating at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, will continue to train M60A3 tank crews.

Modernization efforts continue with ARNG roundout units receiving the Bradley Fighting Vehicle (BFV). Delivery of the Improved TOW Vehicle (ITV) will modernize the antitank capability of the ARNG. This is being accomplished through procurement of ITVs with dedicated procurement funds provided by Congress and the transfer of excess ITVs from the Army. The ARNG can now project deliveries of ITVs to attain an 80 percent fill level of this tank killing system. The deliveries of 914, M113A3 Armored Personnel Carriers, procured with separate Congressional appropriations, has begun. A portion of these improved M113s will be issued to units receiving the M1 Abrams tank. Improvement in the inventory posture for the M113 family of vehicles will allow many units that were using substitute vehicles to be properly equipped.

Modernization of the ARNG Field Artillery (FA) is progressing with the activation of the first Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) unit. Although equipping the ARNG with MLRS to support Active Army Corps is a major step, the nine ARNG divisional MLRS batteries are not yet programmed for procurement. Procurement of the British Light Gun (BLG) L-119 (105mm) by Department of the Army is scheduled to begin in FY 89. The L-119 howitzer is projected for fielding to an ARNG light infantry division, a roundout brigade, and two separate infantry brigades, beginning in FY 90.

Even with the Army's help the ARNG will have shortages in several categories of FA equipment for the foreseeable future. Only 22 percent of ARNG units have the Battery Computer System (BCS). Without this capability fire missions response times are delayed; this increases the vulnerability of these units. Only five percent of current FA units are equipped with Position Azimuth Determining System (PADS). Since relocation of FA units is required frequently on the modern battlefield, ARNG artillery units will be significantly less effective due to the time required to accurately survey new positions. The shortage of M110 Eight Inch Howitzers and the M109 155mm self-propelled howitzers prevents ARNG units from meeting Army equipment serviceability standards.

TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES

The ARNG is still short of several categories of tactical wheeled vehicles; it has instead, several types of older vehicles that are difficult to support with repair parts. The shortage of five-ton cargo trucks is the most critical shortage. Even with the 1,440 five-ton cargo trucks procured with separate Congressionally-dedicated appropriations, the fill level was only increased from 40 to 45 percent. Currently two-and-a-half ton trucks are used in lieu of five-ton trucks, limiting the mobility of ARNG units. To further

compound these sh rtages, the ARNG has approximately 3,000 older model, gasoline powered, five-ton and 2 1/2-ton trucks which require replacement or upgrading to multifuel engines. The ARNG has initiated a truck repowering program to modernize and extend the life cycle of all older models. Since funding is limited, only 200 engines are being repowered each year at a cost of $600,000.

The replacement of five-ton trucks with the Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Trucks (HEMTT) in some ARNG units is providing some remedy to the mobility problem. The displaced five-ton trucks are used to offset five-ton truck requirements generated by new force structure; therefore, the total shortfall for five ton trucks is not declining.

The ARNG faces an additional challenge in providing alternatives to a shortfall of fuel handling equipment (for 14 million gallons) to support 'go to war' requirements. This shortfall equates to 2,800 five-thousand-gallon tanker trucks. Participation in training exercises and ability to deploy and fight are severely limited by the ability to haul fuel.

DEDICATED PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

Since FY 82, Congress has provided separate 'add on' appropriations in the amount of $1.5 billion for ARNG procurement of essential equipment. These separately appropriated dollars have been used to improve equipment readiness of early deploying units. An Appropriations of $256 million was provided for procurement of ARNG equipment in FY 89. The equipment to be procured with this funding includes 100 Small Unit Support Vehicles (SUSV), 300 M113A3 Armored Personnel Carriers, 75 Fire Support Team Vehicles (FISTV), 58 M-1 Abrams tanks and $25 million for miscellaneous equipment. The delivery of equipment procured with dedicated appropriations has been essential in resolving shortages of selected critical equipment items.

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

As of FY 88, all ARNG Divisional Signal Battalions have been equipped with multichannel Army Tactical Area Communications Systems. These systems have been procured with funds made available by Congress for C-E equipment since FY 79. Upon completion of this modernization program, all ARNG divisions will attain interoperability with all other Total Force Army elements. The command and control problems solved by this modernization program and the speed with which it was accomplished constitute a great success story.

The modernization of signal units at above division echelons has also progressed very successfully. Other than item shortages, such as Communications Security (COMSEC) equipment, these ARNG units are quickly improving in terms of readiness and capability.

Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE) for ARNG Corps and Division Signal Battalions is on schedule as a Total Army program. ARNG units supporting III Corps begin receiving MSE in FY 89. MSE allows combat commanders to maintain effective command and control while maneuvering on the modern battlefield under conditions of high vulnerability to enemy electronic countermeasures.

The major communications shortfall which degrades 'go to war' capabilities is the shortage of tactical FM radios. Since the AN/VRC-12 family of radios is no longer being manufactured and the fielding of the Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radios (SINGARS) will not begin until FY 90 (and then only on a limited basis) the shortage will become more critical.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Since 1984, the ARNG has invested over $38 million in the modernization of medical and dental equipment sets. Modernization will continue in FY 89. This program has significantly increased the readiness posture of medical/dental units. This improved readiness, however, applies only to non-hospital units. In FY 90 the ARNG will begin to receive critically short hospital items such as: Dental Chair

and Stool Units, Dental Equipment Sets, Dental X-Ray Units, Veterinary Sets, and X-Ray equipment.

To increase readiness within the hospital units, the ARNG is programmed to receive 25 sets of Deployable Medical Systems (DEPMEDS). Each unit will receive a Minimum Essential Equipment for Training (MEET) set at home station. A complete set for the unit is placed in POMCUS in Europe or is available from POMCUS Unit Residual Equipment (PURE) and Primary Mobilization (PRIMOB) storage in the Continental United States. Equipment at PRIMOB sites is not configured in unit sets and is considered War Reserves. Therefore, upon mobilization this equipment may be given to higher priority deploying unit perhaps leaving ARNG units without the necessary equipment. We need dedicated DEPMEDS to ensure mission capability upon mobilization.

AIR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

From FY 89 through FY 92 air defense force structure will modernize its Air Defense Artillery (ADA) battalions as a result of conversions and activations. Duster/Stinger or pure Stinger battalions replaced four Duster battalions in FY 88. Two light ADA battalions, consisting of two Vulcan/Stinger batteries each, will be activated to support the Active Component's 6th Light Infantry Division in FY 89 and the ARNG's 29th Light Infantry Division in FY 91. The ARNG currently has two pure Duster battalions remaining which will be converted to either Chaparral or Vulcan/Stinger by FY 91. The five existing Chaparral battalions will be increased to eight in FY 89-90. Hawk battalions will also increase from one to four with the activation of three battalions, two in FY 90 (Florida and Ohio) and one battalion (South Carolina) in FY 91.

AVIATION EQUIPMENT

The ARNG is participating in the Army's Aviation Modernization Plan (AAMP). This plan includes 15 attack helicopter battalions (AH-64 Apache advanced attack helicopter) to be fielded to the ARNG. Four AH-64 battalions will be fielded by the end of FY 90 and the remaining eleven by FY 94. The modernization of CH-47A/B/C helicopters to the CH-47D has also begun with the ARNG receiving its first eight CH-47D aircraft in FY 89. By FY 94 the ARNG will have received 96 out of its required 112 CH-47D medium lift cargo helicopters.

Although the ARNG is beginning to modernize its ageing helicopter fleet, we are still faced with shortages that will impact on force readiness into the late 1990s. These shortages exist in attack, utility, scout and heavy lift units. In FY 90, the ARNG will have 33 corps or divisional units that require attack helicopters. Of these, the ARNG inventory of AH-1S Cobra helicopters is scheduled to increase with the fielding of Apaches to the Active component. As Apaches displace Cobras in the Active Army, the Cobras will be transferred to ARNG units. Cobra requirements are currently being filled by the outdated UH-1M which is not combat effective against the current Soviet attack helicopters. Approximately 150 AH-1 Cobra aircraft are required by ARNG units to replace the UH-1Ms over the next two years.

The ARNG continues to look at innovative ways to manage shortages in the ARNG utility helicopter fleet. The vast majority of the current fleet consists of over 1,100 Vietnam-era UH-1H aircraft. The AAMP addresses the problem of our ageing UH-1H fleet and over the next six years, will provide a limited number of UH-60 Blackhawks to ARNG units. Until the UH-60 is fully fielded the wartime capability of the ARNG utility units will suffer dramatically.

In FY 90-91, the ARNG will receive ten C-23, two C-12, and two C-26 aircraft as a result of Congressionally directed procurement. This will drastically improve our ageing fixed- wing fleet. The balance of fixed wing requirements are filled by the substitute U-8/T-42 aircraft. This use of substitutes, again, places the ARNG in the position of having to train with ageing aircraft since over 50% of its fixed-wing fleet is more than 20 years old.

The ARNG is currently short 4,500 Night Vision Goggles (NVG) which could prevent aviators in the ARNG from achieving the goals of 100%

trained and 50% current by FY 90. Until all ARNG aviators are NVG qualified and mission trained, units will only have night operational capability with selected crews. The impact on the Total Army's ability to achieve sustained NVG operations could be impaired if the ARNG does not meet 100% qualification.

ORGANIZATIONAL CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

ARNG Shortages in the Organizational Clothing and Equipment (OCE) Program are being reduced. By the end of FY 91 the ARNG will have reduced the shortfall to $255.7 million from a high of $560.4 million in FY 86.

A $51.2 million program to field the Personnel Armor System Ground Troop (PASGT) helmets was successfully completed in FY 88. By FY 88 ARNG units received or had on order over $30 million in camouflage screens and support sets. Although the requirement for camouflage support sets continues to increase, the fill-rate percentage will increase to approximately 95% by FY 90.

The fielding of the Combat Vehicle Crewman's (CVC) Uniform System and the Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS) scheduled to begin in FY 87 was slipped to FY 89 or later due to funding constraints. ECWCS and other items are issued to improve survivability by providing state-of-the-art, weather resistant, camouflage and ballistic protective clothing and equipment for ARNG units.

Shortages in Chemical Defense Equipment (CDE) continue to be a problem. Shipment delays have resulted due to non-compliance with Government Acceptance Testing. The ARNG needs the 235,900 Battle Dress Overgarments which have been on backorder, some since FY 86.

MAINTENANCE

ARNG ground Operating Tempo (OPTEMPO) is budgeted at the necessary level to maintain adequate readiness. High priority units are expected to achieve C2 readiness levels. Lower priority units can maintain C3 levels. This OPTEMPO level is consistent with previous years and compares favorably with the Active Army ground OPTEMPO program. As the level of equipment and the level of effort increases, additional resources may be required.

The Air OPTEMPO is fully funded at 8.9 hours per crew, per month to ensure aviation readiness posture compares favorably with the Active Army Standards. Increased command emphasis on air and ground equipment maintenance has improved the ARNG capability to sustain the overall excellent readiness condition of equipment on hand.

Since 1986 the ARNG has operated a fully operational and provisioned "warm base" European Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD) facility at Brussels, Belgium. This facility is manned by AGR personnel and will be used for the 1107th Missouri AVCRAD to deploy to upon mobilization. Current plans call for aviation maintenance personnel from our California, Connecticut and Missouri AVCRADS to conduct Overseas Deployment Training at this site during FY 90 to enhance peacetime readiness.

In FY89 the ARNG assumes management of a ground maintenance facility at the General Support Center, Kaserslautern, Germany. Staffing will consist of ARNG, USAR and Active Army personnel. This facility will conduct required maintenance on U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) equipment plus serve as a "hands on" training center for ARNG maintenance units for equipment currently available in Europe. This Reserve Component Maintenance Training Facility will enhance both USAREUR peacetime equipment readiness and the training readiness of ARNG Combat Service Support maintenance units.

REPAIR PARTS

The FY 90 programmed repair parts funding allocation of $217.7 million provides a minimum level of vital combat essential repair parts that are used and stored at unit level to support mobilization readiness.

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

The FY 90 Depot Overhaul budget request of $64.5 million provides an increase of $10.5 million above the FY 89 funded level. These funds will produce major overhaul and modernization of aircraft, combat vehicles, trucks, engineer construction equipment, radio sets and electronics equipment. All essential depot maintenance programs are adequately funded and will provide increased reliability and sustainability.

D. READINESS

Readiness in the ARNG is at its highest level. In most cases, ARNG readiness closely parallels that of the Active Component, especially in the area of combat support and combat service support units. In FY 88 the ARNG expended $4.9 billion to reach a level where 81% of all ARNG units reported an overall combat ready status. In FY 89 we will increase funding 12.5% to $5.6 billion in order to maintain a creditable combat ready force. This level of readiness reflects an increase of 31% since our base year of 1985. These figures do not include units temporarily not ready because of Army-directed restructuring or reorganization. This increase in readiness resulted from intensive management efforts and procurement initiatives. The FY 90 budget of $5.6 billion reflects a no-growth posture which could impact on our ability to maintain the same readiness posture. The ARNG is looking forward to the challenge of maintaining these excellent readiness levels through the 1990s.

The primary catalysts for 90% of ARNG units reporting a deployable level of fill in equipment-on-hand as of January 1989 are the fielding of over $4.7 billion of equipment since 1985 and the ARNG's Equipment Readiness Analysis (ERA) program. The ERA program is a key element of the ARNG effort to manage and control equipment in support of readiness goals. This automated program redistributes equipment among units to improve ARNG overall readiness. Since January 1986, 480 units have been upgraded, and this upward trend is projected to continue as the ERA program is fully implemented.

The ARNG goal will be to continue the positive readiness trend experienced in FY 88 through the 1990s. Overall ARNG readiness is successfully managed by a Readiness Management Plan. Readiness issues are discussed and resolved at various levels which include: State Readiness Committees, chaired by a General officer; the ARNG Readiness Council made up of two representatives per Army Area; and the ARNG Force Readiness Committee which is chaired by the Director of the ARNG. Our readiness committee is designed as a unified effort to identify and report readiness inhibitors and strengthen ARNG readiness management polices. The ability of the ARNG to respond to the demands of improving readiness will be degraded, if equipment resourcing is not continued at a level which achieves attainment of a combat ready force.

E. OTHER

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Several significant events are taking place as the ARNG continues to upgrade and expand its automation efforts. At the United States Property and Fiscal Offices (USPFO) across the country, new Sperry 5000/90 minicomputers are being fielded during calendar year 1989. This equipment will replace outdated computers.

One of the most essential automation efforts that will affect the ARNG is the development of the Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS) which has been under the auspices of the Chief, National Guard Bureau since 1988. Over fifty percent of the Army's force structure is

in the Reserve Components (RC). Unit level personnel must often input the same data to several different "stovepipe" systems or provide information in "hard copy". RCAS will provide the ARNG with an integrated automation system. RCAS will use state-of-the-art office automation, telecommunications, distributed processing capability to provide timely and accurate information for planning, preparation and execution of mobilization.

The ARNG has also expanded the use of electronic mail, data transfer, and software distribution to speed coordination and reporting response time. Through the use of commercial electronic mail networks, the ARNG has been able to reduce telephone and mailing costs. This service has been expanded to all States, Territories, and overseas major commands.

The ARNG Information Management Plan (IMP) provides a comprehensive list of 165 major initiatives needed to fully automate the ARNG. In FY 89, the ARNG received funding to continue developing data bases and applications identified in the IMP. In FY 90, $14.1 million is budgeted to support such IMP initiatives as implementation of the Air Force Pay system for the ARNG and Fiscal Reporting systems.

FACILITIES

The FY 89 military construction budget requested $138 million for 80 projects. This budget was adjusted by Congress by adding $91 million for 33 additional projects including armory unit storage buildings, indoor rifle range modernization, additional minor construction, and planning and design efforts. The total authorized program included 50 armories; 19 equipment maintenance shops; 30 ranges, barracks, support facilities and training site improvements; seven aviation support facilities; three USPFO facilities; and Phase II of the new Army National Guard Center.

The FY 90 budget request of $125 million includes authorizations for: 27 armory projects in twenty states; 12 equipment maintenance shops; 14 training site facilities; 12 new multipurpose and record fire ranges; three United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO) support facilities; and upgrades for five existing aviation facilities. Additionally, $7 million was provided for armory unit storage buildings at locations yet to be identified. The FY 91 budget request provides for 27 armory projects in twenty-two states; 12 equipment maintenance shops; 10 training site facilities; seven new multipurpose and record fire ranges; 10 support and vehicle storage buildings; and upgrading four aviation facilities. Also included is $10 million for armory unit storage buildings and $12.8 million for modernizing indoor rifle ranges at locations yet to be identified.

The backlog of construction for the ARNG is $2.66 billion. This is divided into two areas: $1.76 billion for approximately 800 new armories and $900 million for modernization and upgrading over 300 existing facilities to current safety codes. Constrained resources and new requirements driven by force structuring initiatives will continue to increase this backlog. With a backlog of over two billion dollars, the life cycle of an armory will increase to over 100 years before replacement can take place. This backlog will also create increased demands for both state and Federal Operations and Maintenance funds to continue leases, operation of inefficient facilities and for the exploration of innovative alternatives for facility acquisition.

With continued constrained resources the ARNG is giving emphasis to modernizing existing facilities where economically practical, or placing new units at existing armories as alternatives to new construction. Priority for construction is given to new force structure and significant changes in the existing structure, new combat equipment, expansion of the training base to include modern ranges and troop support facilities, and renewal or replacement of critically obsolete armories.

Compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) regulations continues to be a concern for the ARNG. Current EPA regulations require a leak detection program be conducted of all

petroleum or hazardous substance underground storage tanks. To effectively implement a underground storage tank replacement, corrosion protection, spill/overflow prevention and leak detection monitoring system for the 3,587 underground storage tanks at ARNG facilities would require an investment of approximately $10 million each year for the next ten years.

SAFETY

Each year the ARNG develops and implements an all-encompassing special emphasis campaign based on past accident experience. Using films, videotapes, posters and other innovative media, specific countermeasures are developed to reduce adverse accident trends. During FY 88 the ARNG experienced a 26 percent reduction in Class A through C accidents, a 41 percent reduction in fatalities, 36 percent reduction in privately owned vehicle fatalities and a Class A accident rate of 1.00 per 100,000 hours flown. The Class A through C aviation accident rate was 3.75, the best in ARNG history. This compares quite favorably with an Armywide rate of 1.84 for Class A accidents and a 5.01 for Class A through C aviation accidents.

V. CONCLUSION

The task ahead is not an easy one. In the face of constrained budgets, the challenges facing the ARNG will be even greater than in the past. The ARNG has grown and improved considerably in the last ten years. We must now consolidate our gains to maintain the momentum that has been built over the last decade. Since the late 1970s, the ARNG has become increasingly more important in our nation's defense. A combat-ready ARNG in the 1990s becomes even more essential.

Current budget constraints prevent the ARNG from achieving the best possible readiness posture and continued cuts will impact on our ability to maintain our current high level of readiness. To continue to support the individual soldier and ARNG units I want to direct any increases in resources to sustain or increase readiness. To accomplish this, I have established the following priorities: increase full-time manning; increase Operating Tempos; increase participation in training exercises sponsored by both the JCS and Active Army; and continue to modernize the ARNG equipment inventory.

The ARNG is a combat-ready force due to the dedication of all involved. The individual soldier has been willing to train extra hours and, when required, to deploy to distant training areas to gain as much expertise as possible on the latest techniques and equipment. The leadership of the ARNG is committed to finding new and innovative ways to train, motivate, and provide the best combat ready force for the least cost.

The Army has been fully supportive of the ARNG as an equal partner and has provided the latest equipment and unparalleled training opportunities. The Congress has been willing to direct the necessary funding to crucial programs which make the ARNG a vital part of the Total Army. The partnership between the ARNG, the Army, and the Congress has worked well to fashion an ARNG fully capable of serving as an equal partner - an 'Army on Call' - for this nation's defense. We - The Army National Guard - seek your continued support as we move into the 1990s.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Major General Donald (Don) Burdick is the director of the Army National Guard Bureau, Washington, D.C. Appointed in March 1987, General Burdick is responsible for the operational and administrative functions of the Army National Guard. Located in 54 states and territories, the ARNG is comprised of more than 455,000 citizen soldiers who deploy and train worldwide in support of total force commitments.

The general was born on Nov. 6, 1934, in New York, N.Y.. He earned his bachelor (1956) and master (1958) of science degrees from Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. General Burdick was awarded his doctor of philosophy degree in biological chemistry from The Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pa., in 1962. His military education includes Officer Basic and Advanced Schools in both Armor and Artillery. General Burdick has also attended schools in Nuclear Weapons Employment and Nuclear and Chemical Target Analysis and is also a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the U.S. Army War College.

General Burdick began his military career in 1956 when he was commissioned as a second lieutenant of armor. He joined the New Jersey Army National Guard serving as a platoon leader of the 252d Tank Battalion. General Burdick's former civilian occupations as a Professor and Research Chemist in the fields of Agronomy and Animal Science provided him with the unique opportunity to serve in Army National Guard units in different states. After leaving New Jersey, he served in a number of positions including Platoon Leader, Troop Commander, and Squadron S-2 in the Pennsylvania ARNG Cavalry units during the period from October 1958 to November 1965. In 1965 General Burdick moved to Kentucky where he transferred to the Artillery Branch gaining experience in Target Analysis and as the Assistant S-2 of the XXIII Corps Artillery.

In 1969, General Burdick transferred to a position at the University of Georgia as the supervisory research chemist in the Field and Horticultural Research Laboratory, U.S. Department of Agriculture, located at the University of Georgia. In 1970, he was promoted to Major and became the S-3 of the 118th Field Artillery Group of the Georgia Army National Guard. General Burdick's responsibilities increased as he became first the Executive Officer and, then, upon promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, the Commander of the 1st Battalion, 214th Field Artillery. In 1979, he was promoted to Colonel and served as the plans, operations and military support officer, aviation support officer and deputy chief of staff for the Headquarters of the Georgia Army National Guard. From September 1981 through November 1983, he served as commander of the 118th Field Artillery Brigade.

In October 1983, General Burdick became the Assistant Adjutant General for Army, Georgia National Guard and received federal recognition as a Brigadier General in February 1984. In March 1987, General Burdick became the Director of the Army National Guard with the rank of Major General.

General Burdick's awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Armed Forces Reserve Medal with two hourglass devices and the Army Service Ribbon.

General Burdick is married to the former Nancy Ann Stover of New Brunswick, N.J. The Burdicks live in Alexandria, VA., and have four children: David, an Active Army Lieutenant; Daniel, an ARNG Lieutenant; Susan; and Amy.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. PHILLIP KILLEY, USAF, DIRECTOR, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Senator INOUYE. General Killey?

General KILLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to appear before your committee today and to report to you on the status of the Air National Guard, and to discuss with you some of the challenges that we face today.

As the newly appointed Director of the Air National Guard, I am pleased to report to you that the Air National Guard is at its highest level of combat readiness in its history.

READINESS INDICATORS AT HIGH LEVEL

All readiness indicators, including major inspections and our C ratings, are at their highest levels. This is due primarily to the continued support of the Air Force and of Congress for programs that allow us to recruit and retain top quality men and women who perform both our State and our Federal mission. These efforts have provided our units with the necessary resources and modern equipment capable of defeating the threat, as well as providing realistic training that is absolutely necessary to ensure that our people can complete the mission whenever and wherever asked.

In my prepared remarks I report to you on the many significant accomplishments and activities the Air National Guard has been involved in over the last year. I will not repeat them to you now.

As a former adjutant general and a field commander, I must acknowledge much of the credit must go to my predecessor, Maj. Gen. John Conaway. I assure you I will certainly work to continue to develop the programs he has started. And I look forward to working with him in his new position of Vice Chief, National Guard Bureau. He had General Temple lead the National Guard into our next decade.

As we prepare for the next decade I recognize that we must now, more than ever, use wisely the limited resources to ensure that we get the most return and military capability for our taxpayers' dollars.

This means that we must properly size our units, in terms of assigned aircraft, to take advantage of the infrastructure currently in place.

Air National Guard aircraft and equipment should be the most modern available to take advantage of lower maintenance and supply costs. We will continue to encourage our people to take advantage of programs, such as the Montgomery GI bill, and support initiatives that will encourage young people to join, but more importantly, stay with the Guard.

This will permit us to continue to meet our recruiting and our retention goals.

The full-time force continues to be the cornerstone of our overall training program in the Air National Guard. And I am very concerned about the lack of promotion opportunities in our Active Guard/Reserve force needed to make it a career program; and our

military technician program that lags behind the private sector in pay and benefits, especially in our high-cost areas throughout the country. As a result, we are losing some of our highly experienced full-time people to higher paying opportunities in the private sector. Some of our units in the Northeast are experiencing an annual turnover rate in excess of 30 percent.

Lastly, our people must have quality training to be able to operate and to maintain our aircraft and equipment. Mission effectiveness depends upon our training.

Today, Air National Guard men and women are participating in training programs around the world, alongside their active and Reserve counterparts, from basic training to pilot training, to technical schools, to exercises and deployments at home and overseas. Our training is realistic and carefully tailored to maximize our Guardsmen's time and capability.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am prepared to answer any of your questions.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. PHILIP G. KILLEY

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, as the newly appointed Director of the Air National Guard (ANG), I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear before this committee and report to you on our status.

The Air National Guard is unique among the world's reserve military air forces in that we perform both a state and a federal mission. We provide the states with a disciplined force trained and equipped to protect life and property during natural disasters, civil disorders and other emergencies; we also provide the nation with an effective, economical military force for the national defense. The continued modernization of our aircraft and equipment is essential in maintaining the high standards we have established in performing these dual missions.

STATE MISSION

The State mission of the Air National Guard is to provide assistance to civil authorities during periods of domestic emergency. During FY 1988, 500 Air National Guard men and women expended nearly 5,800 workdays performing missions involving humanitarian support following natural disasters, search and rescue operations, airborne fire fighting support, emergency power and water supply, and evacuation of critically ill or injured persons.

In response to a Congressional mandate, the Air National Guard supported federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in the war against drugs. This support, conducted primarily during scheduled training, included radar and visual surveillance of suspected drug

trafficking aircraft and vessels, air transportation of law enforcement officials, and the loan of specialized equipment.

FEDERAL MISSION

Our Federal mission is to train combat flying units, combat support units, and the personnel needed to support wartime requirements. As a full partner with the Air Force, we perform operational peacetime missions at home and overseas that are compatible with our training and mobilization readiness objectives. We train to fight and win.

As an integral part of this Nation's Total Force, we maintain readiness through diligent peacetime training in all aspects of our wartime missions. Under the Total Force policy which integrates the active duty, National Guard, and reserve components into a single military force, America places increasing reliance on the Air National Guard in meeting national defense objectives. An indication of this greater reliance is found in the proportion of the FY 1990 force structure entrusted to us:

Tactical Fighters: The Air National Guard will provide over 24% of the Air Force's tactical fighter assets in FY 1990 ranging from the F-4 Phantom to the F-15 Eagle and the F-16 Fighting Falcon. Of the thirteen A-7D squadrons, three are equipped with low altitude night attack (LANA) capability.

Strategic Interceptors: The Air National Guard is the primary partner in aerospace defense, and will be supporting over 90% of the Continental United States peacetime alert in FY 1990. Our forces will account for 21 of 23 continental air defense alert locations, providing the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) its core fighting force. Additionally, peacetime air defense forces are provided to NORAD

by Louisiana ANG F-15s, and to Pacific Air Command by Hawaii ANG F-15s helping to defend America's southern and western flanks.

Tactical Reconnaissance: The Air National Guard RF-4C reconnaissance force makes up 49% of the total Air Force tactical reconnaissance capability.

Tactical Air Support: Approximately 42% of the Air Force's tactical air support will come from Air National Guard OA-10 and OA-37 squadrons. Additionally, we will provide three air support operations centers, 60 tactical air control elements, and 40 air liaison officers to priority Army Guard and Reserve maneuver units.

Tactical Airlift: With 36% of the total tactical airlift forces, the Air National Guard will continue to provide substantial airlift support, including joint airborne/air transportability training; airdrop and airland delivery of troops; equipment and supplies; as well as a tactical aeromedical evacuation capability.

Strategic Airlift: One Air National Guard C-141 unit and one C-5A unit continue to provide a significant contribution toward meeting the strategic airlift requirements of the Air Force.

Aerial Refueling: The 13 Air National Guard air refueling units with 118 KC-135s comprise 19% of the Air Force's air refueling assets. Capable of immediate response to tasking, 19 tankers are on alert prepared to support Strategic Air Command's Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP).

Aerospace Rescue and Recovery: Three Air National Guard combat rescue units make up 23% of the Air Force rescue and recovery capability. Our newest unit, the 210th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron in Alaska, will possess four new MH-60G helicopters and two

HC-130 tankers. The other two units, also modernizing with the MH-60G helicopters, support the space shuttle program as a unique part of their rescue mission. All three units train for war while providing peacetime rescue and recovery for both military and civil emergencies.

Operational Support Aircraft: The Air National Guard's Operational Support Aircraft (OSA) fleet is wartime tasked. OSA operate in peacetime as an integral part of the Military Airlift Command's (MAC) support airlift system.

Electronic Combat: We continue to upgrade the electronic combat capability of the eight EC-130E aircraft assigned to the Pennsylvania Air National Guard.

FLYING UNITS

With over 1,700 aircraft, Air National Guard flying units perform a variety of missions throughout the spectrum of Air Force missions. Our 91 major flying units are listed by mission area in Table 1.

While the structure of our flying units remains stable at 24 wings and 67 groups, over one third of our units will undergo aircraft modernization by the end of FY 1991. In addition, several units will assume new roles or missions. Table 2 lists those ANG units which will change their assigned aircraft forces during the fiscal year indicated.

MISSION SUPPORT UNITS

The combat effectiveness of the Air National Guard flying mission

is directly dependent on the mission support provided by the non-flying units. We have 283 geographically separate or separately deployable units which provide communications, weather, and civil engineering support to the active Air Force, Army, and reserve components. An additional 307 units are collocated and integrated with our flying units to provide primarily medical, security, and aerial port support. Table 3 shows our current mission support units.

We are undertaking a medical service expansion in response to the second echelon (2E) requirements. The 2E is the first opportunity for battle casualties to receive medical care. This care, primarily stabilization, will return wounded soldiers to duty or prepare them for evacuation to the next higher echelon of support where definitive medical/surgical intervention will be available. Our 67 medical units that are identified with second echelon (2E) tasking represent 48% of the total force 2E capability in event of full mobilization. The cornerstone of 2E medical treatment is the Survivable Collective Protection System - Medical (SCPS-M). The Air Force Surgeon General provided the medical service of the Air National Guard with the prototype model of the SCPS-M, a state of the art medical readiness training platform currently located at the Air National Guard Field Training site in Alpena, Michigan. The SCPS-M is in place and should be prepared (with full-time training personnel) to receive incoming 2E tasked Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve medical units this summer. This Air National Guard asset is one of only two that will be located within the Continental United States, attesting to the active force confidence in our medical service. Fifteen medical and ten aeromedical evacuation units deployed a total of 791 personnel to overseas locations during FY 1988. These deployments were in response to Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises, major command taskings and overseas annual training initiatives locations in Europe, Korea, Honduras, and Africa.

Our 98 civil engineering (CE) units - specifically four civil engineering heavy repair (RED HORSE) units, three major command/numbered air force staff augmentation flights, and 91 civil engineering squadrons - are trained and equipped to accomplish such tasks as wartime theater construction management for rapid runway repair, force beddown and base recovery, and major heavy repair. Civil engineering squadrons receive "Base Recovery After Attack Training" at Eglin AFB, Florida. Peacetime alteration and repair projects at locations throughout the world sharpen wartime skills and result in the completion of urgently needed projects for both active and reserve component units.

An important part of our support comes from our 154 service elements, trained to provide the vital wartime services of billeting, food service, laundry, and mortuary affairs. They participate in many Continental United States and overseas field exercises.

Forty-four independent combat communications units are equipped and staffed to support the Defense Communications System, Tactical Air Forces, Special Operations Command, Central Command, and the Joint Task Forces. They are tasked to provide specific communications service to deployed commanders and terminal air traffic control facilities.

We have 30 tactical control units (3 groups, 9 squadrons and 18 flights) operating mobile radar control and reporting centers in addition to providing forward air control posts. These rapid reaction units are a critical link in the war against drugs.

Nineteen engineering installation (EI) squadrons are equipped and trained to install, relocate, remove, restore and accomplish on-site depot level maintenance on radars, antennas, cable plants, radios, teletype, and communications centers. These units represent a significant part of the total Air Force capability and each year accomplish a major portion of the total Air Force peacetime EI work

load. We have three aircraft control and warning squadrons and one detachment which provide air surveillance radar coverage and aircraft control capability for Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The Hawaii Regional Operational Control Center (HIROCC) is operated and maintained completely by Air National Guard personnel and performs the air defense surveillance mission for the Hawaiian Islands.

Three new communication squadrons have recently been activated in direct support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The NATO Air Base Squadrons (NABS) provide survivable and reliable voice and teletype communications, primarily for command and control as well as logistics in the Central European Theater of Operations. This communication system is a joint United States Air Force and NATO program.

Our 23 aerial port units are equipped, trained, and ready to perform sustained operations in either a mobile environment supporting air-land operations in high threat areas with non-fixed air terminals, or in a strategic role supporting airlift operations at established airfields. Each mobile aerial port possesses its own communication, vehicle maintenance, joint airdrop, and self-defense capabilities and is capable of deploying as a self-contained unit.

We recently broke ground for the Congressionally approved construction of new facilities at the I. G. Brown Air National Guard Professional Military Education Center (PMEC) at Knoxville, Tennessee. This Center continues to provide outstanding training for the men and women of the Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, and the United States Air Force. Last year the PMEC trained approximately 3,000 people, half of whom were Non-Commissioned Officers essential to the Air National Guard's ability to remain ready. Another 1,000 were trained in their specialty or functional areas, thereby contributing directly to a

more cost effective and mission efficient Air National Guard. The remaining students entered the ANG officer corps to begin service as the future leaders of our force. They represent our investment in the Air National Guard's future, for they will become the senior leaders of the 21st century. We are proud of the accomplishments of PMEC and recognize its value to both the military and the civilian communities of today's citizen airman.

In addition to PMEC, we are starting a Professional Continuing Education Center (PCEC) at Knoxville. It will provide information systems training for all our personnel.

Our remaining mission support units consist of security flights and information support flights at flying units, state headquarters elements, field training sites, airlift support detachments, and weather units. These elements fully complement the flying missions.

Like their flying unit counterparts, mission support units contribute heavily to the total Air Force combat capability. At the end of FY 1990, the Air Guard will maintain 83% of tactical control forces, 69% of engineering and installations forces, 67% of the aircraft control and warning forces, 67% of the Air Force combat communications forces, 26% of the civil engineering forces, 24% of authorized aeromedical evacuation crews, 14% of the weather reporting and forecasting forces, and 13% of aerial port forces.

MORE THAN PART-TIMERS

Today's Air National Guard is a national resource responsive to a far more intense economic and geo-political environment than ever before. No longer are we merely "weekend warriors."

Our mature combat force performs many round-the-clock missions traditionally reserved for the active duty Air Force. Air National Guard A-7s are on constant alert in Panama ready to defend the Panama Canal. The full-time air defense and strategic alert performed by our fighter interceptor and tanker crews are vitally important to America's immediate continental air defense and strategic deterrence requirements.

We share with the Air Force Reserve a full time responsibility for tactical airlift in the southern region. Our specially equipped LC-130s are the only ski-equipped airlift capability for icecap resupply in the Air Force. Our C-141 and C-5 units share the peacetime strategic airlift mission with the Air Force. Of special significance, the second Air Force Armenian earthquake relief mission was flown by a Mississippi Air National Guard C-141 aircrew. The majority of humanitarian missions to Soviet Armenia were flown by the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve.

We are especially proud of our aircrew training schools. The three advanced fighter and interceptor schools at Kingsley Field, Oregon; Tucson, Arizona; and McConnell AFB, Kansas provide combat-ready fighter pilots for our F-16s, A-7s and F-4s. Active duty and Air National Guard RF-4 crews receive tactical reconnaissance training at our RF-4 schoolhouse at Boise, Idaho. At Little Rock AFB, Arkansas, the Guard C-130 instructors provide the first C-130 flight training for about one fourth of the Total Force C-130 crews produced each year. As policy makers continue to review defense requirements, the Air National Guard stands ready to meet the challenges given to us.

TRAINING, EXERCISES AND DEPLOYMENTS

In a peacetime environment, the primary role of the Air National Guard is to train for its wartime mission. We train with other active

and reserve components in overseas deployments, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercises, Air Force training exercises, and Air National Guard-sponsored Composite Force Training exercises. Increased participation in joint exercises has enriched our training and reinforced the Total Force policy.

Our overseas deployments move units to theater locations throughout the world for short periods of time. These deployments provide our members with realistic, theater-specific training. Since airlift accounts for more than 90% of deployment costs, we have exercised several concepts in order to maximize our training dollars. Use of multi-unit deployments, vice single unit, has reduced per unit airlift costs by 20-25%.

During the past year our tanker units deployed aircraft and personnel to Torrejon AB, Spain; Sola, Norway; Andersen AFB, Guam; and Elmendorf AFB, Alaska. Individual Air National Guard tankers deployed to Korea, Japan, Guam, Germany and the United Kingdom. During these deployments, our aircrews gained valuable experience in European and Pacific theater air refueling tactics while our support personnel became seasoned in unit support operations away from home station. The Air National Guard also supports monthly flight rotation requirements in and out of Panama. In addition to performing aerial refueling, the KC-135Es move personnel and equipment. Our FY 1990 budget request will let us continue to support these valuable training opportunities.

For several weeks this past summer, three ANG A-7 units deployed aircraft and personnel to Spangdahlem AB, Germany, for in-theater training. This exercise, CREEK CORSAIR, provided valuable training for our aircrews and gave our North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies cross training opportunities with A-7 aircraft.

Our ski-equipped C-130 unit at Schenectady, New York, provides the only Air Force capability for transporting oversized cargo to remote radar sites on the Greenland icecap. This Arctic resupply mission, Volant Dew, entails airlift of all fuel, construction items and oversized supplies throughout the year; they support National Science Foundation projects on the icecap and provide search and rescue support when required. In addition, the unit has just returned from Antarctica where they supported the Navy and the National Science Foundation.

In the Southern Command region, Air National Guard civil engineering, medical, and communication personnel regularly deploy for valuable training. The ANG maintains four A-7 aircraft on station at all times in defense of the Panama Canal as mentioned. We also support airlift requirements throughout Central and South America with six C-130 aircraft, a mission we share with the Air Force Reserve.

During FY 1988, our Tactical Airlift units provided 1,451 airframe days and 7,255 flying hours in support of 422 Joint Airborne/Air Transportability Training (JA/ATT) missions. This is an inter-service program for the wartime application of airlift in which the services jointly develop common procedures for combat operations to reach and maintain readiness.

The Air Guard also supports the Army in exercises throughout the world. Joint training programs such as those at the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California, and the Joint Readiness Training Center at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, provide training experience for both the Army and Air National Guard. Composite Force Training exercises are conducted throughout the year to sharpen fighting skills and familiarize our personnel with joint operations. These exercises are sponsored and planned by Air Guard flying units, Field Training Sites, and active Air Force units to encompass all mission areas of the Air Guard and are

developed for the specific purpose of providing realistic training for all participants.

As a further measure of our global involvement, eight Tactical Fighter and Reconnaissance units participated in overseas deployments to Belgium, Japan, Germany, Norway, England, Iceland, and Turkey during FY 1988. The highlight of these deployments was CORONET CRUSADER, a 12 aircraft, 300-person deployment to Chitose AB, Japan. This was the first deployment to a Japanese defense forces base performed by a Continental United States-based Air Force unit.

Nine fighter/reconnaissance/interceptor units participated in the RED FLAG and MAPLE FLAG programs during FY 1988. Four units deployed to Alaska for the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD)-sponsored AMALGAM WARRIOR 88.

In the past year, our combat communications units deployed more than 1,000 personnel to Europe, Central America, Southwest Asia and Korea. Additionally, hundreds of communications personnel participated in dozens of Continental United States and overseas exercises. The combat readiness of these units will be tested again this year by their participation in 26 exercises and deployments worldwide.

Five of our tactical air control units deployed to Europe during FY 1988, participating in 4 JCS exercises involving more than 550 personnel. Eight tactical air control units are scheduled to deploy to Europe in FY 1989 to participate in six Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises.

Our Engineering Installation (EI) units also deployed to Europe and Korea during FY 1988, while our civil engineering and services units participated in Joint Chiefs of Staff, European, Pacific, Alaskan and Southern Command exercises. In addition, our aerial port units deployed

85 teams, consisting of 2,050 personnel, to Military Airlift Command (MAC) overseas and Continental United States ports. This program provided invaluable training for a critical element of MAC's wartime cargo handling capability.

More than 16,000 civil engineering and services personnel routinely deploy to possible wartime theaters of operation to become familiar with local conditions, materials, construction techniques and equipment. Fifty-six percent of our civil engineering and services personnel will deploy overseas this year. Last year, Air National Guard civil engineering personnel supported exercises and United States interests in Central America, the Pacific and Europe. Again in FY 1989, civil engineering and services personnel will deploy to Europe, the Pacific, Central America, Canada, Alaska and numerous locations within Continental United States in support of exercises and deployment requirements. We will rotate eight 50-person civil engineering teams every two weeks to Palmerola AB, Honduras, to perform contingency construction projects in support of Task Force Bravo. Six teams will deploy to Honduras and Costa Rica to engage in Humanitarian/Civic Action (HCA) projects in remote areas of that country. We are currently planning a joint services HCA program in the Caribbean Basin island nations with Army engineers and Navy Seabees, under the umbrella of United States Atlantic Command. We are committed to maintaining an aggressive overseas exercise program in FY 1990 to insure that our flying and non-flying units can demonstrate combat capability and have the opportunity to visit the areas of the world where they may be required to fight.

READINESS

Air National Guard units are required to train for and maintain the same readiness standards as their active duty counterparts. One measure of our readiness is the results of Operational Readiness Inspections

(ORI) conducted by active Air Force inspection teams. These inspections use realistic wartime scenarios, and provide a true test of the unit's ability to accomplish its wartime tasking. In FY 1988, all of our combat flying units tested passed these inspections, with 70% earning an overall rating of "excellent" or "outstanding."

While we can boast of our inspection records, we still have some readiness shortfalls. One of our greatest needs is for modern equipment. We made progress in FY 1988 by acquiring eight C-130 tactical airlifters and two HC-130 rescue tankers, sixteen MH-60 combat rescue helicopters, four of which will add a much needed capability in the Alaskan theater, and four C-26A aircraft which will modernize our operational support fleet while decreasing operating costs. With FY 1989 dollars we are procuring fourteen C-130Hs to replace aging C-130As, and three additional C-26As to further fill the wartime support airlift shortfall with low-cost, reliable aircraft. The C-26A aircraft is the best equipped and most capable aircraft of its type and was acquired in record time and at the lowest cost.

Yet for all the recent support of Congress we still have some equipment shortages. Some items of our communications equipment need modernization. Our information systems shortfall has been exacerbated by the increase of requirements and of limited funding. The C-130As and C-130Bs have severe supportability problems developing due to age. We possess the only C-130As and the majority of the C130Bs in the Air Force inventory. As we move into the F-15, F-16, C-141 and C-5 missions, we are experiencing serious support equipment shortfalls which must continue to receive our special attention. While we are modernizing our fighter force with newer airframes, our fighters are generally early model aircraft that require avionics systems upgrades to be competitive against the curren: threat. Specifically, we have sought improvements to the F-15 A/B through the Multi-Stage-Improvement-Program (MSIP). MSIP provides significant combat capability enhancement as well as

improved maintenance supportability. Though underfunded at this time, we hope to continue with this program and bring the technology level of our aircraft in line with that of the active forces.

We have embarked on modernization, survivability, and combat capability improvements to F-16A/B aircraft that include threat detection and warning systems, countermeasures dispensing upgrades and enhanced envelope gun sight systems, and avionics upgrades through Mid-Life Update (MLU) technology. We are looking to optimize training in these task intensive systems through Part Task Trainers (PTT). Due to the maintenance-intensive older engines in both our F-15A/Bs and F-16A/Bs we are experiencing problems with adequate numbers of serviceable spares. The remedy to this problem is through retrofit of the older engines to the newer F100-PW-220E configuration. We are working this approach with the other units of the Tactical Air Force that are also experiencing these problems.

Our tactical and strategic airlift forces have no electronic capability for threat detection and no self-protection systems to ensure completion of their assigned worldwide missions. In an effort to remedy this problem, we are actively participating with other major commands who are examining these problem shortfalls while emphasizing commonality within the airlift fleet. In FY 1990 we hope to begin an effort, starting with our tactical C-130 aircraft, to field an airlift defensive suite.

COMPETITION

Competition among similar units provides an opportunity to compare our skills with those of the other components and to assess our ability to meet the task of a wartime mission. Some of the competitive events we participated in during FY 1988 are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

Four of our units participated in Reconnaissance Air Meet '88 (RAM '88) at Bergstrom AFB, TX, in August 1988. Sponsored by Tactical Air Command, this reconnaissance competition is held every two years to demonstrate the capabilities of reconnaissance forces of the United States and those of our Allies. While the "Top Unit" Award went to the unit representing United States Air Forces in Europe, the Nevada Air National Guard was second, with our teams holding four of the top seven spots. The Top Maintenance Award went to the Nebraska Air National Guard, and they also won the Top Imagery Interpreter Award.

Four Air National Guard units competed in the biennial Air Defense competition, William Tell '88, held at Tyndall AFB, Florida, in October 1988. While three of the units were flying outdated F-4 Phantoms against F-15 Eagles, the Oregon Air National Guard finished ahead of two F-15 Squadrons in their F-4's.

The 129th Air Rescue and Reconnaissance Group, Moffett Field, California, won the coveted Pitsenbarger Award for the most outstanding pararescue section in the Air Force. Pararescue personnel have the longest training program and one of the most demanding jobs keeping current in medical skills, flying, parachuting and scuba training. This unit repeatedly demonstrated their outstanding performance from the North Atlantic to the Sierras of California in 20 missions which saved 21 lives.

MANPOWER

The single most important ingredient in readiness is manpower. Manpower levels of the Air National Guard have grown substantially over the last decade and are indicative of the missions being transferred from the active Air Force to the Guard and Reserve components. Our FY 1990 end strength of 116,300 is 1,325 above our FY 1989 level. The

majority of the programmed growth is to support increases in the medical and security functional areas.

Full-time manpower is vital to the success of our mission and consists of a mix of Title 32 military technicians, Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) personnel and Title 5 civilians. The military technicians and AGR personnel are a highly trained cadre who accomplish the day-to-day workload and are the backbone and the reason for the high state of operational readiness enjoyed today. The majority of our military technicians are in maintenance and support functions. Flying training instruction, security, field training sites, ranges, detached alerts, recruiting, retention and other military functions are performed by AGR personnel. Title 5 civilians are employed at the Headquarters and at those bases where the Air National Guard has been designated as the host.

The revised recruiting goal for FY 1988 of 115,000 was exceeded by 221. For FY 1989, our total end strength authorized by Congress was 115,200, now however, due to our funding priorities our end strength has been reduced to 114,975.

We have prioritized recruiting efforts to fill critical skill positions before other existing or projected vacancies whenever possible. Our bonus and incentive funds are directed at traditionally hard to fill positions and those identified as critical for wartime taskings. The Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB) continues to be the single most successful inducement to recruit and retain members in the Air National Guard. Six year commitments, a prerequisite for MGIB eligibility, have increased in both new enlistments and reenlistments. This provides force stability which reduces training costs and improves unit combat readiness.

Prior service personnel still account for approximately 60% of our accessions and continue to provide savings in basic military training and initial skills training. Although we are able to use these trained and experienced personnel to improve unit combat readiness, we find that many lower grade positions in our units remain vacant. We also experience difficulty in offering prior service personnel the grade advancement opportunities necessary for retention beyond their initial enlistment with the Air National Guard.

MANPOWER PROBLEM AREAS

A serious problem facing the Air National Guard is the Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) grade ceiling. The AGR program was begun in FY 1979 as a test program. At the current time we have about 8,000 people involved. In FY 1988 our requested grade ceiling levels were reduced and in FY 1989 all increases over the FY 1988 level were disallowed. Many of our highly qualified flying training instructors are now leaving the AGR program to fly with the airlines because they view the AGR program as unstable and their chances for promotion slim. This program was established as a career incentive less than ten years ago. It must be allowed to mature, and when warranted, those holding validated higher graded positions should be promoted as they become eligible.

PERSONNEL LEGISLATION

An area of significant legislation that will impact personnel management within the Air National Guard is the Reserve Officers Personnel Management Act (ROPMA).

ROPMA, introduced to the 100th Congress, has met with little to no success. We ask that you consider and adopt this important legislation, which will soon be submitted to the 101st Congress, that will enhance

the management and readiness of the Air National Guard officer corps.

FORCE MIX

The current force structure within the United States Air Force, Air National Guard, and the Air Force Reserve is a result of many years of programming and planning to develop the best blue suit mix to ensure the security of our nation and our commitment to the free world.

Many questions are being raised regarding the future role of the Air National Guard and the desirability of accepting more missions. If the threat within the world changes to the point where force mix changes are warranted, the Air National Guard position is that modernization and robusting of existing units is our preferred method of satisfying these changes in responsibility.

FY 1990/91 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Our request for FY 1990 provides the minimum funding necessary to sustain the combat capability and cost effectiveness of today's Air National Guard. By any measure, we are more combat ready today and provice more combat capability for our nation's defense than ever before. This is due to the high experience level of our personnel, the stability in our units, the quality and intensity of our training programs and the modernization of our equipment. Within today's fiscally constrained environment, I believe that the Air National Guard, among all military components, provides the greatest return in capability for the taxpayer's dollar. With 3.3% of the Air Force budget we provide over 90% of the air defense of America, 36% of the tactical airlift capability, and 24% of the tactical fighter capability. In FY 1990, we will log over 440,000 flying hours, participate in military exercises around the world, train with all services, and convert a third of our flying units to more modern equipment.

The "Operation and Maintenance-ANG" appropriation supports the day-to-day operations of all Air National Guard units. Major items funded by this appropriation are payroll costs for military technicians and civilian personnel, flying hours, depot maintenance of aircraft and equipment, real property maintenance, and the day-to-day supplies and services necessary during the normal course of operations.

The "National Guard Personnel-Air Force" appropriation funds the personnel costs of all Air National Guard members, the school and special training programs, subsistence and clothing costs, disability and hospitalization benefits, incentive payments, educational benefits, and retired pay accrual costs.

The "Military Construction-ANG" appropriation funds minor and major construction projects at our facilities as well as planning and design funds for future construction projects.

The following chart compares the FY 1989 funded position, and the FY 1990 and FY 1991 projections for the three major ANG appropriations:

	(Dollars in Millions)		
Item	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
Operation & Maintenance, ANG	$2,017.6	$2,055.8	$2,184.9
National Guard Personnel, AF	1,029.6	1,047.0	1,087.9
Military Construction, ANG	158.5	164.6	107.2
Total	$3,205.7	$3,267.4	$3,380.0

CONCLUSION

The Air National Guard is an integral part of the Total Force. We continue our support of national security objectives while providing a militia uniquely qualified for our states' needs. Our responsibilities

are global, national and local in scope, each offering its own set of challenges for the future.

The Air National Guard is successfully meeting the challenges we have been presented. The capability of our citizen airmen to respond to the most demanding wartime missions is a matter of record. We appreciate, and need, the continued strong support of the Congress, permitting the Air National Guard to continue modernization and to significantly progress toward our mandate of strength through readiness.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement and I will be pleased to answer any questions from you or members of your distinguished Committee.

TABLE 1

MAJOR FLYING UNITS OF THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Mission	No. of Units	Type of Aircraft
Tactical Fighter	33	A-7, A-10, F-4, F-15, F-16
Tactical Airlift	20	C-130
Aerial Refueling	12	KC-135E
Air Defense	12	F-4, F-15, F-16
Tactical Reconnaissance	5	RF-4C
Tactical Air Support	4	OA-37, OA-10
Rescue and Recovery	2	HC-130, HH-3, MH-60G
Strategic Airlift	2	C-141, C-5
Special Operations	1	EC-130E

TABLE 2

CONVERSION/MODERNIZATION SCHEDULE OF THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Unit	Action	IN FY
Dannelly Fld, AL	-18 F-4D; +18 F-16A/B	89
Kingsley Fld, OR	-18 F-4C; +18 F-16A/B	89
Stewart, NY	+3 C-5A (to 11 PAA)	89
McConnell, KS (RTU)	-36 F-4D; +36 F-16A/B	89
Hancock Fld, NY	-24 A-10; +18 F-16A/B	89
Willow Grove, PA	-18 OA-37; +18 OA-10	89
Fresno, CA	-18 F-4D; +18 F-16 A/B	89
Louisville, KY	+4 C-130B	90
Portland, OR	-18 F-4C; +18 F-15A/B	90
Ellington Fld, TX	-18 F-4D; +18 F-16A/B	90
Fargo, ND	-18 F4-D; +18 F-16A/B	90
Duluth, MN	-18 F-4D; +18 F-16A/B	90
Selfridge, MI	-18 F-4D; +18 F-16A/B	90
Andrews AFB, MD	-24 F-4D; +18 F-16A/B	90
Springfield, IL	-24 F-4D; +18 F-16A/B	90
McGuire AFB, NJ	-18 F-4E; +18 F-16A/B	90
March AFB, CA	-24 F-4E; +18 OA-10	90
Eielson, AK	+4 KC-135E	90
Rickenbacker, OH	+2 KC-135E	90
Phoenix AZ	+2 KC-135E	90
Suffolk Co, NY	-1 HC-130P, -5 HH-3E; +5 MH-60G	90
Moffett, CA	-1 CH-3	90
Elmendorf AFB, AK	+4 MH-60G	90
Nashville, TN	-16 C-130A; +8 C-130H	90
Quonset PT, RI	-8 C-130A; +8 C-130E	90
Baltimore, MD	-8 C-130B; +8 C-130E	90
Martinsburg, WV	-12 C-130B; +12 C-130E	90
Channel Island, CA	-4 C-130E	90
Niagara Falls, NY	-18 F-4D; +18 F-16A/B	91
McConnell, KS (RTU)	+18 F-16	91
Memphis, TN	-8 C-130A; +8 C-141B	91
Moffett, CA	-4 HH3E; +4 MH60G	91
Elmendorf, AK	+2 HC-130N	91

TABLE 3

MISSION SUPPORT UNITS OF THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Type of Unit/Mission	Number of Units
Medical	101
Civil Engineering	98
Security	89
Communications Flights	41
Combat Communications	44
Tactical Control Units	30
Engineering Installations	19
Air Traffic Control Units	8
Aircraft Control & Warning	3
Joint Communications Support Squadron	2
Range Control	1
NATO Air Base SATCOM Squadron	3
Direct Air Support Center Squadrons	2
Communications/Electronic Maintenance Squadrons	2
Weather	39
Aerial Port	22
Reconnaissance Technical	2
State Headquarters Elements	54
Bands	12
Permanent Field Training Sites	4
Field Training Flight	1
Tower Operations	1
Airlift Support	2
ANG Host Bases (BOS)	5
Air Base Group (Guam)	1
Electronic Security Squadron	1
Tactical Air Control Party Flight (TACPF)	1
Air Support Operations Center Squadron (ASOCS)	1
Professional Military Education Center	1
TOTAL	590

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

General Killey was born in Monmouth, Illinois on Oct 3, 1941. He graduated from Monmouth High School in 1959, and earned a bachelor of arts degree in economics and mathematics from Monmouth College (Illinois) in 1963. His military education includes Squadron Officer School, 1974; and the National Security Management Course, 1984.

The general began his military career when he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force in August 1963. He attended Officer Training School at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas and upon graduation in November 1963 was commissioned a second lieutenant. He attended pilot training at Reese AFB, Texas and received his pilot wings in November 1965. He was then assigned to Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. in August 1965. In May 1967, he was sent to Southeast Asia where he was assigned to the 555th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Ubon Air Base, Thailand, as a combat fighter pilot. He flew 100 combat missions over North Vietnam in the F-4 aircraft. He returned to the United States in February 1968 and was stationed at George Air Force Base, CA where he was assigned as an F-4 instructor pilot. He was separated from the U.S. Air Force in July 1969 and became an airline pilot for Northwest Orient Airlines.

General Killey joined the South Dakota Air National Guard in August 1970 as a squadron fighter pilot and was employed as a full-time air technician flying instructor in March 1973. Since joining the Air National Guard, General Killey has held several positions including Flying Scheduling Officer, Group Weapons Tactics Officer, Chief of Standardization and Evaluation, and Deputy Commander for Operations. He was appointed Commander of the 114th Tactical Fighter Group in August 1983, the position he held upon his appointment as Adjutant General for South Dakota on March 16, 1987.

General Killey is a command pilot with more than 5,000 hours of flying time in the T-37, F-4C/D/E, F-100D/F and the A-7D/K aircraft. He is currently qualified in the F16-A/B aircraft. His awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit with One Oak Leaf Cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Medal with two Oak Leaf clusters, Combat Readiness Medal with four oak leaf clusters, Vietnam Service Medal with one service star, National Defense Service Medal, Air Force Overseas Short Tour Ribbon, Air Force Longevity Service Ribbon, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon, Vietnam Gallantry Cross with palm and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal. Under General Killey's leadership, the 114th Tactical Fighter Group was awarded its second Air Force Outstanding Unit Award (1985) and the Winston P. Wilson Trophy as the most outstanding Fighter/Reconnaissance Unit in the Air National Guard (1984).

General Killey was promoted to Brigadier General and federally recognized on 2 Feb 1988.

The general is married to the former Ellen Davis of Phoenix, Arizona. The Killey's live in Alexandria, Virginia.

FORCE STRUCTURE REDUCTIONS

Senator INOUYE. In the face of all the recommendations being made by many policymakers and military experts in expanding the Guard and the Reserves, what was the rationale for reducing the force structure from its current level? I notice that the new budget reduces the numbers.

General TEMPLE. Though I was not a participant in the decision to reduce force structure within the National Guard, all the information that I have is it was driven by economic necessity. As you look at the responsibilities of the Army and the Air Force across the strategic spectrum, and considering the fact that you chose not to withdraw forces from forward-deployed locations, then the only alternative was to withdraw across the board in some equitable fashion all of the components involved.

So I am under the impression it was economically driven, driven by a consideration of the strategic requirements of the forces involved, and the fact that no withdrawal from overseas locations was recommended.

Senator INOUYE. I notice that rationale throughout our discussions. For example, we are called upon to close bases in the continental United States to cut our costs, but no one suggests that we close bases overseas to cut our costs. I think that the time has come for at least a discussion in this area.

The Army Guard and Reserve are in the process of establishing a heavy equipment maintenance company in Germany where reservists will spend their annual active-duty training period supporting Army needs.

The Commander in Chief of the Southern Command, in testimony before this committee, had the highest praise for the long-standing Air National Guard mission in Panama, the civic action projects undertaken by Army Guard and Reserve engineering units in Honduras.

ADDITIONAL OVERSEAS MISSIONS

In the context of an expanded role for the Reserve component in meeting our national defense requirements, what additional overseas missions could the Guard and Reserve take on?

General TEMPLE. Let me, if I may, set the stage by reflecting back over the past several years to the several opportunities we have had before this committee to discuss the utilization of National Guardsmen in a rotational basis in locations other than the Southern Command, which we have had a good deal of experience with. And then from there, perhaps ask General Burdick to expand a bit later on the issue of the Kaiserslautern maintenance center, which you began your question with.

You may recall, and I believe it was Senator Stevens who originated the thought, that perhaps it was appropriate to take National Guard combat units and to rotate them through Europe, relieving the requirement for Active Forces that are stationed there at this time.

After drilling that over a period of years, each year I had to come back and say I could not find any way to sensibly make that work, the organization of the Army National Guard, in many in-

stances, standard infantry divisions with very few mechanized and very few armored divisions, that I could not, in my view, sensibly take National Guard units and remove active units, replacing them on a periodic basis with regular units.

I came to that conclusion after matching up the kinds of units that we have and how we train, and, in addition, considered the fact that every 2 weeks I would have to return them home. I soon ran out of forces.

However, I was able to respond that it appeared to me that there was an opportunity to employ, particularly maintenance, but perhaps some other noncombat skills, which the National Guard possesses, in a way that would not only relieve Army requirements in overseas locations, but at the same time provide a training vehicle for National Guardsmen.

AVIATION MAINTENANCE FACILITY

You may not be aware that at the present time in Brussels, we maintain an aviation maintenance facility, which has been there for several years and is doing a superb job, by all evaluations by the U.S. Army in Europe. Using that as the rationale, we then focused on a maintenance facility located somewhere within Germany so that we could take the heavy maintenance load of the U.S. Army stationed in Germany and begin to relieve that. But, relieve it on the basis that we are able to rotate maintenance units into that facility and train on state-of-the-art equipment.

Now, you must understand the dilemma that we have been facing for several years is that within the Army National Guard, as an example, you will still find somewhere between 500 and 600 M48A5 tanks, about three generations removed from the most modern tank.

We have been in the process over the several years of transiting into the M60A3 tank, and in many instances into the M1 tanks for those armored elements which are round out to Active Forces that are also armed with M1 tanks. The theory being that when you round out you would keep the kinds of equipment consistent throughout that element.

But what we find is that our maintenance units, as an example, are very early deploying forces, and will provide the reinforcing to the U.S. Army in Europe on maintaining the equipment that is forward deployed. The Army's theory all along has been put the very best equipment forward deployed in order to take the first initial brunt of any incursion by Soviet forces.

It makes sense.

The problem is that I am sending maintenance units into Europe that may not have had an opportunity to train on the generation of equipment which is forward deployed. Because our maintenance units have been maintaining equipment which is inherent to their particular organization.

KAISERSLAUTERN FACILITY

So the Kaiserslautern facility, not only being an opportunity to reduce maintenance backlog within the Army, gave us an opportunity, not only the Guard, but also the Army Reserve, of rotating

maintenance units through there during several periods during the course of a year, perform maintenance on that equipment, and at the same time garner the skills on the most modern equipment existing within the Army today.

And that was the fundamental theory on going into Kaiserslautern.

And we see an opportunity that, should this be successful, and we have every reason to believe that it will, that we will expand from wheeled vehicles, which will be the initial maintenance load, to combat vehicles and perhaps even on to more sophisticated equipment.

And with that, General Burdick, let me pass the issue to you on bringing the center up to date, and where we are at with that facility.

General BURDICK. Thank you, sir.

Sir, we are going to dedicate this facility, you know at the direction of the Senate, we are cooperating with the active component and the U.S. Army Reserve in establishing this facility in Kaiserslautern in Germany. We are going to dedicate this facility on May 5. At that time we are going to rotate the 115th Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company from the State of Utah over there.

Our mechanics will be training on this equipment for 3 weeks, helping to maintain it as well as training on it.

We have 43 heavy equipment maintenance companies and 20 light equipment maintenance companies in the National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve. We are going to periodically rotate each of these companies over there to assume this additional mission.

We do, as General Temple pointed out, have the AVCRAD, that is an Army Aviation Classification and Repair Depot. It actually performs depot-type maintenance on aircraft. That is in Belgium.

We also have some of our aviators who will be rotating over to Germany where we maintain some of our Guard aircraft, and they will be training on those aircraft over there.

Now, to the extent that we can take on additional missions, we are just moving ahead with these two now and we want to assess the opportunity that we will have to take on additional missions. This might be a possibility.

Senator INOUYE. I can understand the rationale for sending maintenance personnel so they can be prepared by training on the next-generation equipment, but what about the combat units? Now we are asking for M1's for Guard units and Reserve units, we are asking for the Apache helicopters, we are asking for F–15's.

OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENT TRAINING

Now, do you not think that the men who are going to be operating these highly sophisticated weapon systems should have some training in the terrain and in the airspace where it is very likely they will be called upon to fight if war comes along?

General TEMPLE. Well, sir, you are absolutely right. And that is why I would encourage a very, very close look at overseas deployment training, and to do what you can to enhance that particular training opportunity.

Because I think it is essential, just as you do, and it may very well be that as we rotate over there we might, and I say might because I am not certain of the logistics implications, might be able to employ much of the forward-deployed equipment that is even in POMCUS stocks maintained by the Army in order to train our forces on the kinds of equipment which they may find themselves operating with should they be deployed.

On the other hand, I do not see that as a mechanism for replacing forward-deployed units unless our national strategy tells us that it is prudent to withdraw forces.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

Senator INOUYE. Does the budget permit you to carry out this type of training program?

General TEMPLE. Quite obviously we have suffered some detriments in the ability to conduct overseas deployment training, and that will severely constrain our opportunity to do that. It does not eliminate it, but it does have some constraints upon it.

And I would encourage anything that can be achieved to enhance overseas deployment training as a proven method to improve the capability of our combat forces.

GUARDSMEN IN HONDURAS

Senator INOUYE. The next question is very likely on policy. Recently we got reports that Reserve units were fired upon in Honduras. I would like to get your thoughts on the sending of Guard and Reserve units to train in areas where there are active insurgencies.

General TEMPLE. Inasmuch as I believe that I played a key role in initiating the training of Reserve forces in Central America, back at the time when General Vessey, General Gorman, who was a SouthCom commander, Secretary Weinberger and Secretary Marsh, were all key players in this, I think I can speak with some degree of authority.

I believe that from the very beginning we understood that there was a hazard in sending our forces into those areas where insurgencies are alive. Our policy for sending our soldiers there was that they would go armed and that they would carry ammunition with them in order to protect themselves, and yet conduct the training which I felt was essential for them; and at the same time to be able to project United States' interest into an area which had been absent for some time.

So I believe we knew from the very beginning that the volatility of the area might very well cause what has occurred. We have been blessed over the years with very few incidents until those recently in Honduras.

On the other hand, I believe it is important for us to continue training in Southern Command. It is the kind of training which enhances the capability of the National Guard to mobilize, deploy, and sustain itself in that kind of an environment.

I think it is important to continue the support of the Southern Commander and our vital interests throughout that region. And I have not found one National Guardsman, because of the incidents that have occurred or the threat of incidents in the past, who has

ever backed away from the opportunity to train in the environment where he may have to fight.

And I believe that is a tribute to the National Guardsmen, who fully understand their responsibilities to their country as well as to their State.

SENDING GUARDSMEN OVERSEAS

Senator INOUYE. Policies, such as ones that you have described, have to be made, not only by the military, but by the political leadership of this country.

Two States have indicated their displeasure with sending Guard units overseas. The Supreme Court acted yesterday by refusing to take up the *Massachusetts* case, but there is another case pending, the *Wisconsin* case.

I have no idea what the court will rule on the *Wisconsin* case, but have you taken into consideration the possibility of citizen opposition if our men were grievously injured or killed?

General TEMPLE. Yes, sir. The case is actually in the State of Minnesota. Governor Perpich, who was the originator of the initial suit and was joined by several other States in trying to question the constitutionality of the Montgomery amendment of several years ago, although he initiated the lawsuit, has never precluded his National Guard from deploying.

As a matter of fact, I received a letter this very morning from Governor Perpich expressing to me his continued support for the National Guard and his continued support for training the National Guard in those places where the national command authority feels it is in our best interest.

But he approached it purely on a State's rights basis. And he was questioning the constitutionality of the amendment solely on that basis. And he expressed to me, as he has personally in the past, that he supports the National Guard and was seeking ways to publicly express that in any way that I thought would be helpful to the National Guard.

So in the case of Minnesota, and we have not had that final judgment, I will be meeting with Governor Perpich and finding ways for him to express publicly his continued support.

But we have been sensitive to the issue of our National Guardsmen and their relationship with their Governors in those several States who have expresses opposition. But, nevertheless, we thought it was important that the foreign affairs of the United States are in the hands of the United States Senate and that the foreign policy of the United States was in the hands of the Federal Government.

And that the National Guard, from the very beginning, at its very inception, has been a vehicle by which the U.S. Government can secure and protect the prestige of this country, and that we should continue to train National Guardsmen in those places which we feel enhances their capability to survive on the battlefield, which after all is essential to them.

And second, to be successful in accomplishing the missions which our Nation sends them on. That continuing to train in those places, not only in Europe, which, by the way, is probably more dangerous

and hazardous to the well-being of National Guardsmen or even regular forces in training than they are in Central America, but we also train in the Middle East, in Korea, and a great many other countries which have insurgency, or at least terrorism as part of the environment.

So, in my view, we should continue to do what we have been doing in face of the fact that there are some Governors who oppose it. I have taken every action that I can within legal bounds to make it clear to the Governors that I will impose every legal authority that I have if they in any way should preclude their National Guardsmen from training in accordance with the decisions by the National Government.

EQUIPMENT PURCHASES

Senator INOUYE. The next question is very important to this committee, so I will read this question very carefully.

General Temple, Congress increased equipment purchases for the Guard and Reserve from 1982 to 1989 by $4.9 billion. But the General Accounting Office recently told us, and I quote:

> The Reserve components have not received the full benefit of the Guard and Reserve equipment appropriation because it has been partially offset by reductions in the amount of equipment the services plan to buy for the Reserve components.

Now this seems like a shell game; Congress adds equipment for the Guards and Reserve, then the active services decrease their support.

My question is: Why were we not informed about these diversions of equipment requested for the Reserve components? And second, do you favor earmarking of procurement funds for the Reserve components in the annual procurement appropriations?

General TEMPLE. I am speaking only for the National Guard. The issue of the other Reserve components are probably more appropriately for their chiefs.

But in the case of the National Guard, I would not stand for the diversion of equipment from National Guard units. As the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, I have the influence and the position to express that. And I am unaware, and unless my two associates know of instances which I am not aware of, of any instance where equipment which has been dedicated by the U.S. Congress for the National Guard has not been provided to the National Guard.

There may be some cases, but I must tell you, Senator, I am simply not aware of them, nor would I stand for that.

GAO REPORT ON GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

Senator INOUYE. I can share with you the GAO report. For example, in 1986 the Congress appropriated $1.5 billion in dedicated equipment, and the services reduced the equipment purchases for the Guard and Reserve by $800 million. Therefore, you received only $700 million instead of $2.3 billion that you should have received, the $800 million originally requested and the $1.5 billion that was added.

General TEMPLE. Let me suggest to you that what the GAO frequently does is amalgamate the numbers between the Guard and Reserve into one number, and does not reflect the distribution to

the National Guard, but may very well reflect the distribution to the other Reserve components.

Don, unless I am unaware, I do not know of any.

Senator INOUYE. The report I have here is broken down into Army Reserve, Army National Guard, Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard, Naval Reserve, and Marine Corps Reserve.

For example, for the Army National Guard appropriation, $531.8 million; service reductions in planned procurement, $408.5 million; net decrease, $123.3 million.

General TEMPLE. I must say that I am not aware of that, sir.

General BURDICK. Sir, if I could just comment on this. You know, we receive equipment through three means. One is the Army procurement program. We receive dedicated procurement, the adjustments and all from the Congress. Then the transfer equipment from the Army.

For example, this year in the fiscal year 1990 budget, the Army procurement value is $392.9 million. Our request for dedicated procurement, congressional adjustments, amounts to some $711 million.

The Army is transferring about $1 billion worth of equipment, a lot of this is armor equipment, tanks, to the Guard, for a total of about $2.1 billion coming into the Guard.

We have been resourced in the past several years as never before. Now, are we there? No, I still have a need for about an additional $7 billion for equipment to bring us up to wartime requirements.

EQUIPMENT TRANSFER

Senator INOUYE. The equipment that the Army provided you, that is old equipment, is it not?

General BURDICK. Well, sir, in some cases it is new equipment. Now, when they transfer equipment, it is usually older equipment.

You know, in the case of our armor, we have a need for about 3,500 tanks. We still have some M48A5's as well as the older M60 tanks. Now, by 1990, we are moving out the M48A5's and the M60's, we will be getting in M60A3's, as well as some M1's. And they will be transferred from the active component, for the most part, into the Guard.

We still have a requirement for additional M1's and M1A1's in our Army National Guard.

Senator INOUYE. Apparently what happens as a result of the budgetary process, the Guard is, let us say, hypothetically provided $1 billion for certain equipment. Then, when it gets to the Congress, we have many members with Guard units in their jurisdiction, and they get all excited and they feel that this Guard unit should have a certain type of equipment, so, after much debate we approve it. And it is earmarked, in addition to the $1 billion, we add another $500 million or so.

Now, apparently from the GAO report when the dust settles, you may get the additional $500 million, but you do not get the original $1 billion that was set aside. They cut part of that out. So you end up being short-changed. I am surprised that you were not aware of

this. I would like to have your staff look over the GAO report and give us a response to that, sir.

General BURDICK. Very well, sir.

[The information follows:]

PROCUREMENT REDUCTION

We were aware of the GAO report suggesting reduction of procurement for Reserve Components from the services budget based on Guard and Reserve dedicated equipment appropriations. We do not believe that the Army has established or executed a policy to reduce procurement of equipment to the Army National Guard because of the existence of separate equipment appropriations. The Army procurement process is based on continued efforts to modernize the total force within budget constraints.

Senator INOUYE. May I now call upon my good colleague from Mississippi, Senator Cochran.

WAR ON DRUGS

Senator COCHRAN. General Temple, I know that the Guard is being called upon to do some additional things in connection with our war against drugs. This has become rather high profile recently, particularly under the leadership of Mr. Bennett, the former Secretary of Education who is now coordinating the effort of the administration in the war on drugs.

I know you made a statement in your prepared remarks about the significant increases of Army and Air Guard participation in the war against drugs. Could you describe for us the type of activities that you are being called on to perform, touching on how you are carrying out these tasks, what kind of imposition this is putting on Guard personnel, equipment, availability of resources, and the like?

General TEMPLE. Well, the National Guard has been involved in narcotics interdiction and eradication for some years, perhaps even as far back as 10 years ago we began playing a role. And every year a number of States have contributed within their own State on that program.

It was not until last year, with the appropriations bill for the Department of Defense that, if I recall, $300 million was set aside for the Department of Defense to cause them to be, perhaps, more aggressive in their participation in the war on drugs.

With that, there was $40 million set aside specifically for the National Guard. However, the remaining $260 million, it was my understanding that we would be a candidate for that money if indeed we could identify a clear and precise need.

With that, we approached it on the basis of each State developing a plan in concert with Federal, State, and local government officials as to how best the National Guard could play a role within their State focusing on the drug war.

With that, nearly every State came in with a plan. We focused originally on about 13 States and the District of Columbia, which we thought were critical because of their geographic location and their previous participation in the activities of narcotics interdiction, and sent those on forward. The remaining plans would follow along.

The original 13 have now been approved and we are executing those programs.

The remaining 30-some have been approved by the respective Departments of the Army and the Air Force and the Department of Defense, and are now at the Department of Justice.

NATIONAL GUARD SUPPORT FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

And the State plans generally parallel the kinds of support which we in the National Guard have given to local law enforcement. I say "support" because we are in support. We do not replace law enforcement officers, nor have we ever or do we propose to do that.

As an example, we transport law enforcement officers using our modes of transportation. We are able to loan them equipment that they might use. Or, if the equipment requires the operation by a National Guardsman trained to operate that equipment, then he will operate that for them.

As an example, last Sunday morning, I believe it was the Charles Kurault Sunday morning show, where they had a rather broad demonstration of the kind of role the Guard plays.

And right now you will find National Guardsmen in a number of locations across the Mexico border as cargo trucks come in, in concert with the Customs Service, taking those cargo trucks off to one side and conducting searches.

What that means is that perhaps from 3 percent of the trucks being physically searched to over 50 percent of them physically searched. What occurs, of course, is that the narcotics traffickers recognize full well that far more vehicles are being inspected, and that backs up the narcotic shipments through Mexico.

In addition to that, at the ports in both California and Florida, you will find National Guardsmen working, again with Customs officials in checking cargo that might be coming into the ports.

We use some of our sophisticated aircraft by using night vision capability and patrolling the border from time to time.

But that is a limited participation because our National Guardsmen, both Army and Air, have limited time that they can serve.

With the $40 million set-aside for the Guard, we were able to go out and ask for volunteers to perform this task on a full-time basis. And what you will find currently involved in this program are a number of National Guardsmen across the border States checking cargoes as they come in.

We even got into long-range patrolling, which has a certain degree of hazard to it, where we will send our special forces people out for several days. They will patrol areas where drug traffickers will be coming in and they are accompanied by an official law enforcement individual and are then able to take action to report the location of the intrusion or, in concert with the law enforcement official, assist him as he makes the arrest.

So we participate in a broad spectrum of narcotics activities.

SOUTHERN COMMAND SUPPORT

Senator COCHRAN. I appreciate your response. I think it is important and that we do need to marshal all of our resources in this very important effort.

We just had a signal that there is a vote on the floor, so I am just going to wrap up with one question, Mr. Chairman, if I may.

Our witness last week before our committee was the Commander in Chief of the Southern Command. I know the chairman has alluded to this already, but he pointed out the importance of the National Guard and Reserve forces in carrying out his mission.

STATUS OF GUARD IN OTHER COMMANDS

I wonder if there are other commands that you can tell us about where the National Guard is very actively involved in integrating its activities with the regular forces, so that our mission is better carried out or is supported in a very substantial way, such as it is in the Southern Command with training going on in some of the countries down there?

General TEMPLE. Sir, we are integrated with every command, as a matter of fact, throughout the world. Although we are a heavy participant in the Southern Command, you will probably find us more prolificly involved in Korea. And to maybe even a somewhat lesser degree, into Europe. We participate in the Middle East in the exercises that take place in Egypt and Jordan.

You will find National Guardsmen throughout the Caribbean, which has been an area of vital interest to the United States.

Every place that the active forces will give us an opportunity to exercise our skills, we will pursue it. The only constraint that we have is the resources to send them there and sustain them.

Senator COCHRAN. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Senator DeConcini?

REFUELING STATION AT FORT HUACHUCA

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

I am going to submit my questions, due to the vote that is coming shortly.

General Temple, I wonder if you can give me, or maybe you can provide this to my staff, any update and information regarding the potential refueling Guard station at Fort Huachuca Airfield, if you know anything about that?

General TEMPLE. I will have to give you that for the record?

Senator DECONCINI. Fine.

[The information follows:]

FORT HUACHUCA AIRFIELD FACILITY PLAN

The ANC has a requirement to provide refueling for C–130 aircraft that deploy to Fort Huachuca Airfield. The existing facilities are inadequate to support this requirement. The proposed FY 91 MILCON project includes new POL storage and will enhance the refueling capability. Temporary modifications to the existing facilities were completed in February, pending construction of the FY 91 MILCON project.

APACHE HELICOPTER DELIVERY

Senator DECONCINI. And second, General, do you know if the Apache helicopter delivery for the Army National Guard is on schedule?

General TEMPLE. As far as I know, those units that have been scheduled to get Apaches have been getting them in accordance with the schedule.

Senator DECONCINI. Can you provide us with that information on a timely basis, or notify us if it is not occurring?

General TEMPLE. Very well, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. Briefly, General Killey, has the grade cap affected the retention in the Army Guard and Reserve program to any degree?

General KILLEY. Yes, sir. For the Air National Guard, the grade cap for our Active Guard Reserve program, the ceiling that we are now living with has affected us more and more each year to the point that we are maxed out right now on our ability to promote people to the higher level, specifically in the officer grades of O–5 and O–6, and our enlisted grades of E–8 and E–9.

PILOT RETENTION

Senator DECONCINI. Is that true in the pilot retention area also?

General KILLEY. It is affecting our pilot retention significantly. Right now, pilots perceive that the program is not a career program. They feel that by not being able to make the next grade, they are not going to be able to complete 20 years.

So without the perception of a career program, they are seeking employment opportunities elsewhere, specifically the airlines. The legislation that we have in this year to fix that program should, indeed, if we are able to get all that we are asking for, help in changing that perception.

General BURDICK. Sir, you mentioned the Army National Guard. If I could just comment, we also have a similar problem, as General Killey has pointed out, particularly at the O–4, major and lieutenant colonel level. There are maybe 114 O–4's short this year, and 107 O–5's short. I also have a requirement for active Guard and Reservists and military technicians, if we are to continue to field the units. This is a critical need.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, General Burdick.

Mr. Chairman, I have a number of questions for General Temple regarding the DOD appropriation as it relates to narcotics in the Guard and Reserve. And I will submit those, General.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Senator Stevens will be returning. He should be here momentarily. So may I ask that you remain in the panel until he returns. He has many questions he would like to ask.

But before I leave for my voting, I would like to thank all of you for being with us today.

Senator STEVENS. Gentlemen, we will carry on.

ANCHORAGE AIR GUARD SEARCH AND RESCUE UNIT

I am interested in the delivery schedule for the aircraft and the activation of the new Air Guard Search and Rescue Unit in Anchorage. Can you tell us about that?

General KILLEY. Yes, sir, Senator. The first of four MH-60 helicopters will begin arriving in June 1990. They are currently going through the modification program. The two HC-130 tanker aircraft will begin arriving in October 1990.

Senator STEVENS. We are very pleased that you have agreed to take over this search and rescue mission in Alaska from the Air Force. Are there immediate, critical issues that have to be worked out regarding that transition now?

General KILLEY. I think the last issue was the location of the unit and the military construction associated with that beddown. This was recently resolved in a site survey at Elmendorf Air Force Base and Kulis, Alaska.

It was determined, through the Air Staff process, the unit would be bedded down at Kulis and would require approximately $10.5 million of military construction to bring the facilities there up to date.

Senator STEVENS. And have you finally determined now how many full-time and part-time Guard personnel will be assigned to that mission?

General KILLEY. Yes, sir; right now we are looking at 355 total. That includes 166 full-time personnel and 189 drill strength personnel.

RECRUITMENT IN FAIRBANKS AREA

Senator STEVENS. All right. Turning to Eielson, when we determined to move that KC-135 tanker unit there, there was some concern about recruitment in the Fairbanks area. That concern has been proven to be wrong, it is going very well, is it not?

General KILLEY. It is going very well. We are watching it very closely, because we are concerned, considering the population of Alaska. We are pleasantly surprised that they are meeting or exceeding their benchmarks to get to their full strength.

Senator STEVENS. Now last year's appropriations bill provided for four new KC-135's to go there. What is the schedule now for the arrival of that equipment?

General KILLEY. Those aircraft, sir, will begin arriving the end of 1990. They are currently going through the modification line right now to bring them from a 135A model to a 135E, which reengines them with the J-3PB engine.

Senator STEVENS. Will that require additional full-time or part-time personnel in the Fairbanks area?

General KILLEY. They have there eight primary assigned aircraft manning billets at this time that they are able to recruit to, and that includes a total of 501 personnel, of which there are 69 full-time and 432 drill strength.

LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION

Senator STEVENS. General Burdick, in terms of the light infantry division, you have an increased role now rounding out that division. How is that going?

General BURDICK. Sir, that is moving in a positive direction. The main concern I have with that division right now is in the full-time manning that is required, both active Guard personnel in the units and also the military technicians support.

OILSPILL SUPPORT

Senator STEVENS. The Guard is taking on additional responsibility. Incidentally, I flew with General Schafer when I first went back for the oilspill. And he and his people really provided a great deal of assistance up there. And I know they are backing up General McInearny now with this new role in support of the Coast Guard.

Your people really are to be congratulated for how they turned out.

General BURDICK. Sir, I was up there for Brimfrost, just a few months ago. I visited Guard units on the island of St. Lawrence, Nome, Shishmaref, and also Kotzebue. And, sir, I have got to tell you, I used to say that other sections of this world were the place to train, but our Alaskan scouts and Alaskan Guardsmen were doing an outstanding job up there, an outstanding job.

In terms of the Alaska clean up, we have in excess of 85 personnel on active duty from the Guard right now. We have aircraft that are providing assistance, fuel tankers, other vehicles, as well as Guardsmen helping in many ways up there, both Air and Army Guardsmen, sir.

EQUIPMENT SHORTAGES

Senator STEVENS. I will be up there again this weekend, and we will be traveling with them again. They are great people to travel with because they know the area so very well.

What are we going to do about getting them Blackhawks? They are sort of short in equipment.

General BURDICK. Sir, you know, there was a requirement for the heavy-lift helicopters, the CH-54's, and we have provided those to the Alaskan Guard. We have a problem, you know, in maintaining those helicopters. And what we would like to do is to replace those with Blackhawk helicopters. We are moving to do that, sir.

With the Army aviation modernization plan, we are trying to identify the helicopters, either the CH-47-Deltas, or the Blackhawk. In talking with General Schafer, he would rather have the Blackhawk, and we are going to move in that direction, sir.

SAVE THE WHALES

Senator STEVENS. General Temple, for a while we had complaints about the overall effort to save the whales last fall. I particularly thought that that was a tremendous training exercise and it was a good operation in that regard.

Are you still getting criticism about that?

General TEMPLE. Sir, I am unaware of any criticism of the National Guard's participation in saving the whales. I thought it was an absolutely wonderful experience. I must tell you that my wife is a member of an association that is interested in the preservation of whales.

If you think for one minute that I was not intimately involved in seeing that successful, I want to dissuade you of that. Every night I had to give a report when I went home. So I was unaware of any criticism of the Guard's participation. I thought they did a magnificent job.

Senator STEVENS. Well, I did too. And I think that the whole effort was a very sound one. And from the point of view of just logistical support, that was a tremendous thing for the Guard to be involved with in my opinion.

General TEMPLE. I think unless you go up there and see the environment, the people in the Lower 48 simply have not got an appreciation for it.

Just this last month we sent the students of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy by National Guard aircraft up to Alaska so that they might have an opportunity to see it. And as a matter of fact, went out to St. Lawrence Island, and I was with the leadership of the Fletcher School just this past week, and they expressed to me the astonishment as to the capability of the Alaska Air and Army National Guard in doing those things that Americans take for granted, but are being performed every day by our Arctic scouts.

Senator STEVENS. Well, I hope that we can keep that up, the kind of support we have given in the past. Because they do need a great deal of support and understanding of their difficult missions.

OILSPILL CLEANUP

This current role with regard to the support for everyone involved in the cleanup operation is just going to take a tremendous amount of their assets. I know they have taken three sets of congressional oversight people through there already, and we have got another one this weekend, and another one next Wednesday from the Energy Committee, going up there.

What they are doing, I think, is providing real assistance to Admiral Yost, who is the commandant in charge of the Coast Guard. Because taking those assets that would be needed to show the visiting Members of Congress around, and that is essential that Congress learn what went on, I think if we took those assets from the Coast Guard it would make them severely short.

Right now they do not have enough helicopters and enough backups. So I think the fact that the Guard has filled in there is a very good thing. I hope we can keep it up.

General BURDICK. Sir, the rapid response of our Guard in a situation like that is underpinned by the full-time manning that we have supporting those units.

You asked about the infantry battalion, and if I could just continue in that vein for a minute. To man that infantry battalion we need an additional 19 active Guard Reservists and some 21 technicians, just to fulfill the needs of that one unit up there right now.

That totals 40 personnel at a total cost of about $1.5 million coming into that State.

Some of the other States, in South Carolina, for example, we had to put a Hawk battalion on the ground this year. I need about 300 active Guard Reservists to man that battalion, as well as some 76 military technicians.

So it is so critical that we receive the support to fulfill these requirements that we already have on the ground now.

NO NAVAL GUARD

Senator STEVENS. One thing that this oilspill has brought home again, and I have talked to some of you about it before, and that is that there is one uniform that is missing from your table, that is a naval uniform. We do not have a Naval Guard echelon. We have a Naval Reserve, but there is no Naval Guard echelon.

And right now, for instance, that is a great problem for us. The Guard does not have boats and the Guard does not train to deal in shore waters. The Navy Reserve is a blue-water navy, it really gets training for wartime missions.

In terms of national emergencies and even local regional emergencies like we have got, I still believe we need a component somewhere in the Guard structure that has the capability to use small vessels and know how to deploy them.

We had to lift, for instance, into Alaska some 37 skimmers that belonged to the Navy worldwide, and move in there 100 Naval civilians and petty officers to run those under the guidance of the Coast Guard.

I think that this is something we are going to have to live with. I hate to think about living with another spill like this, but the prevention aspect of this ought to have some sort of a Guard echelon that knows how to deal with naval aspects.

We also have others, we are starting a Navy Reserve minesweeping training group out of Valdez. But I do not think we have any maritime surveillance capability in the National Guard. You have got shoreline capability. The Eskimo scouts take care of the shoreline, but we do not have any offshore capability in the Guard.

I wish the Guard would reexamine that whole concept. With the drug problem, with the problem of maritime surveillance, and with this tremendous environmental challenge we have, it seems to me we ought to have a component of the Guard that can deal with the maritime aspects.

Have you addressed that, General?

General TEMPLE. There are a number of States that have within their State code the provision for a naval militia. Other than the State of New York, and there may be another one, I know of no other one that has organized them to any degree. In New York there is a naval militia to include a Marine Corps element.

As you point out, there may very well be a realistic reason for a naval militia of an expanded scope than we have seen to date.

But, as we start down that road, or should we start down that road, I think it is essential that we clarify very early who is going to support it. If we look to the Naval Service to support it, it would

appear to me that, based on their support of their own Reserve forces, that I would just as soon have you forget it.

LIMITED MARITIME CAPABILITY IN ALASKA

Senator STEVENS. Well, the real problem is that if you have a State like mine, it has got half the coastline of the United States, and we do have substantial support for Guard activities, but there is no training for even those people in terms of maritime aspects.

Two years or three years ago, I tried to see if we could get some of these small boats that might give the Guard a capability to assist in the event of, God forbid, again, an air disaster.

We have probably one of the largest number of wide-body aircraft landing and taking off in Alaska of any State. And we have very little capability offshore to deal with an aircraft that goes down.

As a matter of fact, we do not have any of the small boats that you find that the Coast Guard would have over by Baltimore, for instance, in the Chesapeake Bay, or the millions of boats that are down around Florida or California.

And I have always felt that we ought to have some kind of capability in the Guard to deal with a rescue unit concept offshore. And now the Guard is taking over this long-range search and rescue, I am hopeful that one of the things we will look to is some training for those people in boats.

General TEMPLE. I have no reluctance at all to pursue the issue of an expanded role for the naval militia and to establish it, if indeed we can find some logical and coherent support for it.

Senator STEVENS. Good.

WESTERN C–130 SIMULATOR TRAINING CENTER

Senator Wallop would like to have us look to the question of the Western C–130 simulator training center. We put language in the 1989 bill concerning this issue. He has some questions he would like to submit to you in the record. But could you bring us up to date, now, what is the situation with regard to that simulator training?

General KILLEY. Yes, sir.

We have been looking at where we would bed down our Western C–130 simulator training center. Until just recently, we had a C–130 simulator coming through channels from the Military Airlift Command to the Air National Guard. As of my latest visit to MAC, that simulator may not be coming as programmed. They are determining whether they still need that simulator in the Military Airlift Command.

So right now we do not have a simulator that we can bed down at one of the proposed locations. So we have put on hold any further evaluation until we determine where that simulator will come from; whether it comes from the Military Airlift Command or whether we have to procure a new simulator, which would cost at least $25 million.

So currently we have the program on hold and I have written a letter to all of the congressional delegates from those States that

were interested in bedding down that C-130 simulator training center.

GUARD AND RESERVE SUPPORT IN NATO

Senator STEVENS. The last question, Mr. Chairman.

General Temple, Senator Stennis and I went into the idea of an increased role for the Guard and Reserves in NATO. And Senator Inouye has continued that in this initiative with regard to the heavy equipment maintenance center in Germany.

Do you think there is a proper increased role for the Guard to deal with the problems of NATO that we could have a greater involvement of Guard personnel over there?

General TEMPLE. As we assess the impact of not only the Kaiserslautern maintenance facility, but also the aviation facility which is located in Brussels, I believe that it may very well open the door for a number of opportunities for the National Guard as well as the Reserve to contribute to NATO.

As I pointed out earlier, I had difficulty in finding a coherent way for large combat formations to be playing a continuous role, or replacing forward-deployed forces, if that was the objective.

I believe we should be training there on a more frequent basis than we do. And I believe there are opportunities to contribute to the U.S. Army and Air Force in Europe. However, I do not see the removal of major combat formations predicated on the training of National Guardsmen on a rotational basis in NATO.

Senator STEVENS. I do not think anyone was predicating on it. We have had several people in this committee and other committees point out, when Senator Mansfield had his initiative to reduce our forces in Europe, we had 150,000 there; now we have got almost 370,000, not counting the Navy.

And there has been an increased expectation of the level that we maintain in Europe, without any real commitment in terms of numbers.

Now some people on this committee have suggested that we deal with reducing the number of dependents that could be overseas with the NATO forces. Others looked at the question of, could we bring back a full unit and keep dependents with the people who are permanently stationed but have that unit replaced from time to time by Guard forces that were there, not full-time, but throughout the year, two or three significant Guard units to have a visible reminder of the commitment we have.

Now, is that feasible from the point of view of the Guard to have two or three large units over there for 2 or 3 weeks a year?

General TEMPLE. No problem at all. In fact, we do that during the Reforger exercises. And we have demonstrated our capability to move them and sustain them in that environment.

On the other hand, I would not recommend the removal of combat formations unless our national security command authority determined that it was wise to do it. But there is absolutely no reason why we should not continue to train in Europe with combat units as well as combat support and combat service support.

I think we, as you pointed out, clearly demonstrate to the Soviets and their surrogates that we can do it.

BUDGET CONSTRAINTS

Senator STEVENS. The level of defense spending would be $305.5 billion in budget authority and $299.2 billion in outlays.

Now I can tell you, at that level of outlays there is going to be a severe reduction in the budget somewhere. And some of us have been looking to the question of how much, if anything, NATO could or should contribute to that reduction. Or should it be the loss of new helicopters and new planes and new vessels and new research and SDI, or something else.

I mean something is going to give in that budget that is for sure, before we finish this year.

I thank you, gentlemen.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Senator Stevens.

Senator Leahy.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Like many other members, I have been bouncing back and forth between two other committees. And I would ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of my questioning, an opening statement of mine be placed in the record as though read.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, so ordered.

Senator LEAHY. Gentlemen, as a strong supporter of the Guard and Reserves, I am delighted to be here. I would hope, as Congress and President Bush hammer out the details of the budget cuts, that the Reserve components do not take a disproportionate cut. The Guard and Reserves are a major and integral part of our whole readiness picture and the total force concept.

General Temple, let me begin with a bit of parochialism, something that never creeps into these hearings. Allow me to show some local pride. From February 24 to March 4, the Vermont National Guard hosted the International Military Sports Council Ski Championships [CISM].

I think this was the first time a Guard unit had the honor of hosting such an international military sports competition. Am I correct in understanding that the event went pretty well?

General TEMPLE. Sir, I fully expected your parochialism. [Laughter.]

Yes, it was superb. As a matter fact, the committee has asked that the United States host it again in the future. And we are pleased to do that. And you can take justifiable pride in the Vermont National Guard, not only the efforts insofar as the CISM operation, which I think is indicative of the professionalism of Americans in winter sports

But I am sure General Killey would tell you about the Green Mountain Boys and their fighter aircraft and the role they play in protecting the skies of America.

And General Burdick on my right would be pleased to tell you about the unit associated with NATO, and the fact that they are with the Alpine forces on a regular basis in Italy.

So, all in all, I recognize your pride and your parochialism and if you would not object to a Californian supporting it, well done.

VERMONT GUARDSMEN

Senator LEAHY. Well, General, Eric Newsom, my foreign policy advisor, and I once stopped in Italy to meet with members of the Vermont Guard who were training with Alpine forces. We heard some very good things from the Italians about the Vermont Guard.

General, in April 1988, the National Guard submitted an armor modernization proposal to the Army. It aimed for an all-M1 Abrams tank Guard force by the mid-1990's. The Army rejected this plan in favor of an alternative distribution schedule that stretches into the 21st century.

Now, the Vermont Guard's armored brigade is not scheduled to receive M1's until nearly the end of the 1990's.

Under the Army's plan, who is going to get the additional M1's displaced from the active force if it does not go to Guard units?

General BURDICK. Senator, if I could comment on that. And let me start at the beginning. We have 51 battalion equivalents of armor in our Army National Guard: over 3,500 tanks. You know we still have some M48A5's and M60 tanks in the Guard.

A decision was made last year, General Temple, in concert with the chief of staff of the Army, General Vuono, made a decision to modernize the armor fleet in the Guard so that we would, by the end of this century, have a fleet of M1 tanks.

The M48A5's and M60's will be removed from the inventory this year, by the end of 1989. At the same time, we are taking our seven roundout battalions and we are equipping those with the M1 or the M1-improved version.

By the third quarter of 1990, we will have fielded all the roundout battalions. Now what we are doing is moving now to field the separate heavy brigades with the new tanks.

There is a fielding plan for these heavy separate brigades, the armored cavalry regiments, as well as some of our separate tank battalions.

In concert with this plan, you are absolutely correct, the Vermont unit does not receive the new tank until 1998. However, we just this past year equipped the Vermont, the two battalions in Vermont, with the M60A3.

Now we would like to accelerate this plan, but it is dependent upon the Army receiving M1A1's and those tanks falling out into the Army Guard.

TANKS FOR VERMONT

Senator LEAHY. But the bottom line is that, under the current plan, the Vermont National Guard will be equipped with a 20-year-old tank, which I suspect will have a survivability problem. I would hate to be the tank commander taking that tank into combat.

General BURDICK. Sir, we would like to receive the new improved M1 tank, the M1A1, as rapidly as possible. Right now all of this is consistent with the Army's fielding in DAMPL sequence, the Department of the Army Master Planning List as well as LAD, the latest arrival date.

But if more tanks could be acquired by the Active Army, then the M1 tanks could fall to the Army National Guard.

TANK UPGRADES

Senator LEAHY. What about upgrades on them?

Senator BURDICK. We need M1 tanks in our Army National Guard.

Senator LEAHY. But what about an upgrade on them? Without going into things that should not be discussed in an open meeting, we see constant improvements in the defensive capability of Soviet armor. Are we not going to be put in a position by the current plan where the Guard will need upgraded MI's with better armor, maybe a lower profile or a different gun?

General BURDICK. That is correct, sir. Some of the early M1 tanks have the 105mm cannon, the M1A1 now has the 120mm cannon on that. And there will be other improvements in the M1, too.

Senator LEAHY. Is the Guard making these kinds of proposals to the Army for an upgrade?

General BURDICK. Sir, we are doing this in concert with the Army. We do seek the latest model tank and the most improved version of the tank. Our forward-deployed units in the active component, forward-deployed in Germany and Korea, are the ones to get the most modern tank.

And that is why it is so important that the M1A1, A2, A3, we move along with that, as well as concurrently with that, some M1A1's are purchased for the Army National Guard. And that would certainly accelerate the fielding of these to Guard units.

Senator LEAHY. Does the Vermont National Guard get the improved M1 in 1998 or do we get the old model?

General BURDICK. Sir, the M1 tanks are moving into the National Guard first, and then the M1A1's. Now that is the tank that we have right now. I would have to give you that information. I do not have that right here, sir.

I will provide that.

[The information follows:]

TANK MODERNIZATION IN THE VERMONT ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

It is anticipated that the armor units of the Vermont Army National Guard will receive the M1 Abrams tank (vice M1A1, or other improved Abrams models) in the 1998 timeframe.

General TEMPLE. If I may, Senator Leahy.

Senator LEAHY. Yes, sir.

General TEMPLE. You and I talked about this last year, if you recall. And I urged all the support that you can give to an accelerated Army acquisition system and program to ensure that the M1A tank or an upgraded M1 tank was made available to the National Guard.

Even though we may be skirting on the issue of security as we discussed in your office, it is essential that we give our soldiers the ability to kill Soviet armor, and that they be able to survive, given the kinds of weapon systems that the Soviet armor will bring to bear on the battlefield; 1998 is just too damn long to wait.

We need something now and we need it within the first part of the next decade. It is expensive, but we owe it to our soldiers to put them in the kind of tank that can kill the Soviets.

Senator LEAHY. I agree with you, and we do owe it to them. We also owe them proper training. That is why I am not only concerned about when the Army will deliver new tanks to the Guard but also the condition of these tanks.

I recently learned that the Army is handing over displaced M1's to the Army National Guard without a full maintenance check at the depot in Anniston, AL.

What is the reason for that?

General BURDICK. Sir, you are correct. And that is driven by budget decrements. Certainly we would like all the tanks to go to Anniston and to be rebuilt at Anniston. The Army is proposing to hand over those tanks in what we refer to as 10/20 standards.

This creates some concern on our part in that if the part is not available at the time that the tank is handed over, a requisition would be forwarded; we would receive the part which would then increase the backlog of maintenance on our tanks.

And all of this goes right along with the need for the military technicians in our facilities, our combined support maintenance shops, but we cannot incur a large backlog. So this is of some concern to me.

Senator LEAHY. What is the average cost to send an M1 through the Anniston Depot?

General BURDICK. Sir, I would have to get that information, and I would be pleased to provide it if you would like.

Senator LEAHY. Could you please.

[The information follows:]

COST TO REPAIR M1 TANKS AT ANNISTON DEPOT

The Anniston Army Depot cost to repair one displaced M1 tank to10/20 standards for subsequent issue to the Army National Guard is $92,300.

Senator LEAHY. Somebody has got to pay the bill to properly prepare these tanks. I think the subcommittee needs to determine who is reimbursed for these costs. Should funds go to the Army with the requirement that they spend it and do the work at Anniston? Or does it go to the Guard?

Mr. Chairman, I have a number of questions for the record and I might ask that they be made part of the record?

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, so ordered.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR LEAHY

Gentlemen, good morning and welcome. Last week, congressional leaders and administration officials announced an agreement to reduce the Federal deficit for the next fiscal year. Under the plan, the budget authority for defense will be $305.5 billion, approximately 2 percent nominal growth.

Today, the Defense Subcommittee will review Guard and Reserve programs for the upcoming fiscal year. I am very interested in learning about your priorities in these times of fiscal restraint. No agency's wish list is being filled this year and Congress must work with President Bush to determine how to spread cuts in the military budget.

As a member of this subcommittee, I want to protect the interests of the National Guard and Reserves. You are an important part of the total force concept and you should not have to share a disproportionate amount of the reductions in the overall defense budget.

First, I want to boast a bit about the Vermont National Guard. Recently, our Air and Army units became the first Reserve component to host an international military competition. The International Military Sports Council Ski Championships

were held in Vermont from February 28 to March 4. Skiers representing militaries from around the world competed in these highly successful games.

One reason Vermont was selected as the host for this event is that our National Guard units are among the best in the country. The Green Mountain Boys 158th fighter intercept group has been on alert since October 1987 and been involved on 13 intercepts. Vermont is also home to the mountain warfare school where military personnel from all over the country come to train in cold weather tactics.

Needless to say, there are fine Guard and Reserve units throughout the country that are an integral part of our national defense. The readiness of these units and the quality of their equipment should not be sacrificed on an accountant's tally sheet when hammering out defense budget details.

One of my primary concerns is the modernization of Guard armor units. The National Guard submitted a proposal to the Department of the Army last April that would ensure an all-Abrams force by the middle of the 1990's. The Army rejected this plan in favor of a distribution schedule that will not equip some Guard units with M-1 tanks until the 21st century. These tanks will then be over 20 years old and their survivability on the modern battlefield is questionable.

In addition, Congress must find the resources to provide the Guard with adequate personnel. I understand that the Army has consistently cut the personnel requests of the Army National Guard. Apparently, the request for fiscal year 1990 was cut by over 3,500. Now, either the Guard is proposing inflated numbers or the Army will not provide enough resources to let the units properly carry out their role in our Nation's defense.

M1A1 TANK

Senator INOUYE. We try our best.

During the exchange, I was thinking about this, 1998 may be a bit optimistic, and that would depend upon whether this Congress is prepared to spend more money for the M1A1, and it depends upon the decisions we make relating to the Detroit plant.

So there are many ifs involved. There is a big if, and that if is spelled with a "G," Gorbachev. So we have many decisions to make, and I hope that you will get your tank before 1998.

It would appear that at the pace we are moving, if you are lucky you will get it in 2004. I do not think he heard that.

General TEMPLE. I suspect you are right.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Kasten.

Senator KASTEN. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

I know that you want to move on to the next panel, and I will put a couple of questions in the record.

Senator KASTEN. But I want to congratulate the gentlemen that are appearing before us for the terrific job that you are doing. And I am congratulating you on behalf of all the people that you represent.

I am proud that I was once in the 128th Air Refueling of the Wisconsin Air National Guard. And I have paid attention not only to the Wisconsin Guard situation, but the overall effort.

And as the responsibilities are becoming greater and greater that are being added, put on your shoulders, I think that you are demonstrating, year after year, month after month, that you can work with and handle those responsibilities wonderfully well.

And for that I thank you.

AIR-TO-AIR SYSTEM

I have one specific question, General Killey. The Guard will soon bring a system similar to the one at Nellis to Wisconsin to train Guard pilots in combat maneuvering. People will be coming from

all over the Midwest. The Nevada system is air-to-air, as opposed to ground-to-air or air-to-ground.

Can we expect the same system, an air-to-air system in Wisconsin?

And let me just ask the follow-up question at the same time, and then you can respond to the whole. There has been talk of having the additional capability of air-to-ground or ground-to-air, with regard to the instrument, it is the aircraft combat maneuvering instrumentation, the ACMI.

General KILLEY. The system that is going to be put at Volk Field, your permanent field training site, air-to-ground system and an air-to-air system. They are capable of doing both missions.

Senator KASTEN. That would make sense. It is my understanding that right now there is no air-to-ground or ground-to-air training at all. In other words, that is a training capability, if you will, that right now you do not have anywhere, because Nellis is only air-to-air. And so it would make sense if they were going to do air-to-ground or ground-to-air in Wisconsin.

General KILLEY. Plus, Hardwood Range, Camp McCoy is one of our finer air-to-ground training ranges. The exercises we hold in that part of the country just enhances that capability. For example, our Century Independence Exercise is one of the largest composite force training exercises put on in the country, let alone the Air National Guard.

Senator KASTEN. I will not pursue this any more. Maybe you could get back with me with details in this overall area, in terms of the capabilities that you have and the specific plans that you have.

Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. I will put the remainder of my questions in the record.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

I would be remiss if I did not tell you about a recent trip that I took to Alaska in my capacity as chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee. I spent 4 days in the Arctic Circle and there I had the good fortune to meet with Major General Schafer.

I should tell you that I was very much impressed by the high morale, the eagerness, the capability, and the discipline of the men under his command. We are fortunate to have these native Alaskans serving us in that far away America of ours.

With that, I would like to thank all of you for sharing your time with us, and your wisdom. I am certain you realize that we will be calling upon you for further discussions when we receive the amended Bush budget. We hope that we will receive it soon, and at that time we will carry on where we left off.

So thank you very much.

General TEMPLE. Thank you, sir.

Senator INOUYE. And now we will hear from the chiefs of the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve and the Air Force Reserve.

ARMY RESERVE

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM F. WARD, U.S. ARMY, CHIEF OF ARMY RESERVE

PROGRAM TO PROVIDE IMPROVED TRAINING

General WARD. Good morning.

Today's Army Reserve is undertaking a progam to provide some substantially improved training in leadership areas in some military occupational specialty categories recommended by the recently concluded Reserve Component Training Strategy Task Force.

At the end of fiscal year 1988 there were more than 287,000 paid drill strength members. By 1991 we expect that to be 295,000.

The fiscal year 1989 Active Guard and Reserve strength remained at the 1988 levels except for the 15 positions that were added in connection with the Total Army Initiative in Europe, the heavy equipment maintenance companies.

The fiscal years 1990–91 call for modest increases in both AGR's and technicians needed to support aviation and combat service support unit activations and other restructuring, as well as providing us some recruiters for doctors and nurses, a key element of readiness, and one for which we have a current shortfall.

We remain committed to providing for substantial increases in full-time support and we regret deferral of that goal.

Fiscal year 1990 requests also included $48.4 million for various incentive programs and for some educational benefits. These programs are a major element in maintaining our strength.

I will move along with this presentation very quickly because of the time constraints, but I would like to close my shortened statement here with a quote from the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff in their fiscal year 1989 joint posture statements. They said:

> The assignment of appropriate missions to the Reserve components continues to be a cost-effective method of expanding the total Army readiness in its mobilization capacity. The Army's growing reliance upon the Reserve components reflects their increased competence and professionalism. The Reserve component is no longer merely a supplement to the active Army.

In these days of tight budgets, Reserve forces are the best bargain in DOD. Your help is necessary if we are to continue to meet the requirements of today and the challenges of tomorrow.

That concludes my statement, and I would be happy to answer any questions.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM F. WARD

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am pleased to be here today representing the more than 600 thousand citizen-soldiers of the Army Reserve and the more than 124 thousand retirees with hip pocket orders to present the Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 Reserve Personnel, Army (RPA) and Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR) appropriation requests. I have a statement, which, with your approval, I'll submit for the record.

The Army Reserve is an essential element of the Total Army. It is the best Army Reserve our nation has ever had. It is more ready, better trained, and better led than ever before. It is part of the best Army I've seen in the 43 years I have worn this uniform. However, the limitations of the Fiscal Years 1990-1991 budgets threaten these achievements.

The Reserve Personnel, Army (RPA) budget request for Fiscal Year 1990 is for $2.35 billion, an increase of $50 million over the amount appropriated in Fiscal Year 1989. This expenditure buys substantially improved training in leadership areas and military occupational specialty qualification (MOSQ) training, as recommended by the recently concluded Reserve Component Training Strategy Task Force. We have directly targeted officer branch courses and noncommissioned officer professional development courses for increases.

While, from the standpoint of training initiatives, the buying power of the Fiscal Year 1990-1991 RPA request is reduced from that of Fiscal Year 1988, it will pay for increased troop program unit strength of the U. S. Army Reserve Force. At the end of Fiscal Year 1988, there were more than 287 thousand paid drill strength members of the Army Reserve assigned to troop program units. That number is expected to increase to over 292 thousand by the end of Fiscal Year 1990, and to just under 295 thousand by Fiscal Year 1991.

The Total Army's increasing reliance upon the Army Reserve argues strongly for adequate numbers of drilling Reservists assigned to troop program units. Unless adequate numbers of drilling Reservists and full-time support personnel are authorized, those new units required to fulfill newly assigned missions cannot be brought into the force structure unless other, already existing units are inactivated or have their missions and organizations changed or converted. There is a real limit to how far and how often the Reserve structure can be stretched or adjusted without a serious loss of mobilization readiness.

The Fiscal Year 1989 Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) growth remained at Fiscal Year 1988 levels, except for the 15 position growth for the Total Army initiative in Europe. The Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991 requests call for only modest increases for both AGR and Army Reserve technicians (ART's). For Fiscal Year 1990, a growth of 363 AGR positions and 100 additional technicians is requested for an AGR force of 13,707 and an ART force of 8,529. Similarly, for Fiscal Year 1990 a growth of 374 AGR's and 100 new ART's is requested for an AGR force of 14,081 and an ART force of 8,629. This modest growth will be used to support aviation and combat service support unit activations and other restructuring as well as providing for recruiters for doctors and nurses. We remain committed to providing for substantial increases in full-time support; however, fiscal realities have required deferral of that goal.

The Total Army mission requires compressed deployment schedules, which demand increased and unprecedented levels of Reserve readiness. Full-time support is the single most essential factor in the calculus of Army Reserve readiness. Full-time support personnel allow drilling Reservists to spend their limited training time actually training. Full-time personnel train, administer, plan, and perform maintenance and logistical functions for their units. AGR personnel also provide commanders increased flexibility to perform their missions because of their availability for overtime, specialty training, and relocation to meet worldwide Army Reserve requirements. It is the presence of full-time support personnel, especially our AGR soldiers, that has allowed the Army leadership to assign increased missions confidently to its Reserve Components.

The relatively small number of AGR's and other full-time support personnel successfully enables Reserve Component units to replace more expensive Active Component units. In this sense, the investment in additional AGR's and Army Reserve technicians is particularly prudent. In terms of the Total Army's ability to expand its mobilization and readiness capacity, the return on this investment is especially significant in these days of severely constrained budgets.

The Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) is the Army's principal source of trained military personnel to serve as replacements or filler personnel for both active and reserve component units. Supporting the Total Army, it is the Nation's largest pool of deployable and pretrained manpower. Its strength has grown from 213 thousand in Fiscal Year 1981 to a Fiscal Year 1988 end strength of over 292 thousand. Training programs for this segment of the Reserve population have been among those most severely decremented.

The Fiscal Year 1990 request also includes $48.4 million for various incentive programs and $26 million for educational benefits. For Fiscal Year 1991, the request includes $50 million for incentives and $26.4 million for education benefits. These programs are a major element in maintaining our unit strength and in fulfilling mission requirements. The incentive program pays a variable bonus to persons enlisting in the Army Reserve in specific critical skills or high priority units, and it reduces critical skill shortages in both troop program units and the IRR. The education benefit program helps build a stronger, smarter Army Reserve. These programs are complementary and both are essential to attaining our strength goals.

One key program is the Specialized Training for Army Readiness (STAR) Program, which demonstrates maximum effective use of training dollars while supporting the local community and promoting service to our country. STAR uses civilian institutions rather than traditional Army schools to provide specialty training for medical soldiers. Following basic training, the soldiers in the STAR program return home and complete an associate or technical program in a drilling reserve status rather than on active duty. The initial focus of STAR is to recruit health professionals. Eventually we hope to expand it to include other critically short low density skills.

Although these programs have been maintained at minimally satisfactory levels, considering the mission, there is an offsetting decline in other training funds of $40 million, or 14 percent. Although the loss of training opportunities is always a concern, the Army Reserve's essential training requirements will continue to be met in Fiscal Year 1990. One key initiative the

Army Reserve is continuing to pursue is the deployment of Heavy Maintenance Companies (HEMCO's) in Europe. Conceptually, reserve component HEMCO's would rotate through a European equipment maintenance center every three weeks. The first Army Reserve unit is scheduled to arrive in Europe in April, 1989. If the concept proves successful, additional missions will be evaluated for possible reserve component assumption.

In a year when the end strength of the Active Army is experiencing no growth, lack of paid drill and fulltime support strength growth within the Army Reserve will add risk to the Total Army's ability to expand its total readiness and mobilization capacity. Numerous changes to the Army Reserve's force structure intended to realign it more closely with wartime requirements will have to be deferred to some uncertain date in the future or accomplished within current end strength limitations. Such "out of hide" changes raise the level of risk of personnel and structure turbulence that may degrade the Army Reserve's ability to improve its mobilization readiness. Turbulence may also result when, in response to population shifts, we are required to place new structure, and relocate existing units, to areas of our country that can demographically support our personnel requirements. Many of the Army Reserve's modernization efforts may also have to be deferred as the issue of some new equipment items must be delayed until the full-time support personnel required to maintain these items are approved at the levels contained in the Fiscal Year 1990/1991 budget submission.

In the years beyond Fiscal Year 1990, difficult choices will have to be made between retaining existing structure and activating programmed structure in the face of constrained funding. We will predicate our decisions upon an objective analysis that structures a USAR force that best meets the requirements of our war fighting commanders-in-chief.

The operation and maintenance request for the Army Reserve contains only modest increases. The Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR) budget request for Fiscal Year 1990 is for $867 million, an increase of $34 million from Fiscal Year 1989. The Fiscal Year 1991 request is for $908 million, an increase of $41 million from Fiscal Year 1990. These increases primarily result from pay raises and inflation; however, they also support medical recruiting initiative, additional Selected Reserve paid drill strength, 100 additional ART's each year, and increased training.

The level of Army Reserve equipment on hand is still improving. Since Fiscal Year 1981, the Army Reserve has receive approximately $1.2 billion's worth of equipment from both the Dedicated Procurement Program and normal Army procurement combined. This equipment has substantially improved Army Reserve training and mission capabilities. Progress is being made; however, we were still short $3.1 billion from our wartime required equipment levels at the end of Fiscal Year 1988, according to the annual report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board for Fiscal Year 1988.

In conclusion, as you consider our budget requests for Fiscal Year 1990, I would like you to bear in mind the words of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff in their Fiscal Year 1989 joint posture statement for the Army:

" The assignment of appropriate missions to the Reserve Component continues to be a cost effective means of expanding the Total Army readiness and mobilization capacity...."

"...The Total Army's growing reliance on the Reserve Component reflects its [increasing] competence and professionalism. The Reserve Component is no longer merely a supplement to the Active Army. Today it is an essential element, rounding out key divisions of the Total Army, with some Reserve Component units deploying before those of the Active Army."

The point here is a simple one: The Reserve Components, properly staffed, equipped, and trained can do the jobs and accomplish the missions assigned to them. By virtue of their being part-time, our citizen-soldiers enable the Total Army to accept additional missions at a fraction of the Active Army's cost.

In these days of tight budgets, reserve forces are the best bargains in DoD. The current budget submission contains enough real growth in OMAR to meet the readiness requirements of the Army Reserve. Any reductions in funding below the requested amounts would negatively affect Reserve readiness. Your help is absolutely necessary if we are to continue to meet the requirements of today and the challenges of tomorrow.

That concludes my statement. Do you have any questions?

CHAIN OF COMMAND

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, General Ward. Before I call upon the others to present their statements, I would like to ask a question in behalf of the chairman of the committee, Robert Byrd of West Virginia.

Unlike the National Guard and the Air Force Reserve, you do not have operational or administrative control over the forces that constitute the Army Reserve. All funding, personnel and administrative matters are managed by the Army Forces Command, which controls all Army Active Component units in the continental United States.

As a result, your command relationship to the Army Reserve differs from that of the other Reserve components, in that all of the forces in the Army Reserve are directed through the Forces Command rather than through the Office of the Chief of the Army Reserve.

What changes would you propose in the command and the administration of the Army Reserve to recognize the particular needs and priorities of your command?

General WARD. Senator, last year the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee had a task force in the field looking at several areas. They came back to the Secretary of the Army and said that there might be some changes in structure of units within the major commands.

STEADFAST REORGANIZATION

At that time, Forces Command had all the units in the Army Reserve. There are several things that have happened in the intervening year since the Steadfast reorganization.

One, the major change in the mission of Forces Command. Their No. 1 mission is now the land defense of the continental United States.

Two, the regional maintenance training centers.

Three, the various automation initiatives.

Four, the Capstone Program came into existence. It is now a very important driver of Army training.

Five is the Nichols-Goldwater bill, which took the special operations forces, of which about 80 percent are Reserve component soldiers with the bulk of them Army Reservists, out from Forces Command.

So there have been many things that have happened; however, within the Army there has been a feeling that they should be reviewed.

It is my very strong personal feeling, and it has been expressed to the Army staff, that we need to look at five major functions. We should not move operational requirements away from the war-fighting CINC's or away from the chain of command. There they can exercise mobilization oversight through operational control like the other services. Some of the resourcing issues, which currently operate through a hierarchal structure band, have been flat for a number of years.

And I think the Hatch study is motivating the Army to take a long, hard look at command and control. Regardless of what you call the command or agency, resourcing could be, in my opinion, better tracked if the Army Reserve had a somewhat different structure.

I believe that conclusion is also being arrived at by the people who are studying this issue. However, the study group just started last week, and they will report their findings toward the end of the summer.

In any event, we believe that we could have a more responsive structure, save some spaces, and also tailor a force that is more aligned to the war-fighting and deterrence requirements of the Army, rather than a classic hierarchial structure where the Reserve structure operates differently from the Active Army.

An Active Army division commander does not go through the corps commander to FORSCOM to get a new battalion commander; however, in the Reserve you have to go through these kinds of hierarchial interchanges.

Issues such as these are being received. I believe that the study is proceeding well. I believe that there are things that can be improved, both in our administration and our deterrence and war-fighting capability, as we resolve the issues as to what is the optimum structure.

Senator INOUYE. We anticipate that sometime this year we may be called upon to discuss this matter. So, would you submit to us a paper responding to the following:

PROBLEMS CREATED BY EXISTING COMMAND STRUCTURE

What problems does the existing command arrangement create for efficient direction and management of the Army Reserve?

What initiatives and enhancements to the Army Reserve would you propose if management responsibility for the Army Reserve was shifted to your office?

If you would provide us with your thoughts on that, we would appreciate that.

[The information follows:]

ARMY RESERVE COMMAND AND CONTROL STRUCTURE

I do not favor a reexamination of the Army Reserve command and control structure because of current major problems, but because of the opportunities it presents to take a thorough and impartial look at ways in which we might be able to improve that structure. For example, we might be able to find ways to eliminate or at least reduce some of the hierarchical levels that lie between the Department of the Army and Army Reserve units. If that is feasible, some improved efficiencies and cost reductions will be realized. The Army's in-depth study of this matter should certainly help us to discover more efficient and cost effective ways of doing business.

I have alluded to possible initiatives and enhancements; namely, reductions of layering, streamlining administrative operations, increased efficiency in resource management, and more direct, real-world, real-time linkages to troop units and problems requiring expeditious resolution.

I will defer judgment on more specific steps that might be taken under a revised command and control structure until the Army study is completed and alternative strategies can be evaluated. I believe that when the study is concluded and careful analysis has been conducted, numerous recommendations will result and promising ways found to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Kasten, would you like to discuss this matter before we proceed?

Senator KASTEN. Mr. Chairman, I had a question with regard to the Navy, but I think that it has nothing to do with the issue that you are discussing at this time. And so I will wait my turn.

Senator INOUYE. OK. I now call upon Rear Admiral Smith, the Chief of the Naval Reserve.

NAVAL RESERVE

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. F.N. SMITH, CHIEF OF NAVAL RESERVE

Admiral SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I can report to you that today's Naval Reserve is an economical and proven way to maintain force structure and support the active duty Navy.

For the cost of 3.1 percent of total obligational authority, the Naval Reserve provides the Navy a 20-percent force personnel multiplier, plus all the ships, aircraft, and other equipment capability in the Naval Reserve.

Today's Naval Reserve has increased by more than 50 percent in the 1980's, concurrent with the growth and modernization of the fleet. During most of those years we saw increased investment in defense.

GROWTH OF RESERVE FORCES

The growth of the Reserve forces as a part of the total force started in the late 1970's. The structure and availability of this force was built around a total mobilization scenario.

During this growth, little if any, thought was given to the need for the Reserve, short of total mobilization. Now, things have changed. Defense budgets are lessening.

The likelihood of total mobilization is lessening, while the probability of low-intensity conflict or emergent operational missions remains high.

ACTIVE DUTY AND RESERVE FORCE MIX

And so, as I speak to you as Chief of Naval Reserve, I suggest that we have to look at what is the proper active duty and Reserve force mix. And, can the Naval Reserve take on more missions?

There are limits to which programs can effectively be placed in the Naval Reserve, especially given the manpower and training restraints under which we operate.

What is less obvious, Mr. Chairman, is what I would call the "hidden question" that is a part of every decision to assign new responsibilities or missions to the Reserve. That question must be addressed in any discussions regarding Active and Reserve Force mix.

The question is: "Will those Reserve assets be available, if needed during crisis periods, for the Active Force commanders, short of total mobilization?"

Thank you, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, you have brought up a question that all of us will have to some day address, and that some day may be rather soon.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. F.N. SMITH

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

I am pleased to once again have the opportunity to appear before your committee.

I would like to begin by paying tribute to all of you for your support of the Navy and your understanding of the role the Naval Reserve plays in our national defense. When I first came up here four years ago as a recalled Selected Reservist, I felt a strong obligation to bring to you an accurate report of our status in pursuit of readiness for mobilization and a clear picture of future obstacles and requirements.

Looking back at the progress that the Naval Reserve has made as a part of Navy's Total Force -- I can say without reservation that it would not have been achieved without your strong direction and follow on support. On behalf of Navy and all our Reservists, I thank you.

It is tempting on the occasion of these hearings to go on at length about details of the progress we have made in the past year. And, no doubt about it, we are a stronger and more ready Naval Reserve because of what was done in 1988.

But I will pass up the oppertunity to go into great detail now, and before I look back and summarize some of the areas of last year's progress, I would like for a moment to look ahead, to look at what I see the future holds for the Naval Reserve.

We all know, we have to plan <u>now</u> for Naval programs that will become reality in the next decade and, indeed, the next century. One of the things we don't have to do is convince each other that a strong Naval Reserve is a vital part of our military force.

Fortunately, we agreed on the value and importance of the Reserve program years ago. So that today, the Naval Reserve is a respected and well-established part of our defense force, an economical and proven way to maintain ready force structure and support our active forces. For the cost of 3.1% of Total Obligational Authority (TOA), the Naval Reserve provides Navy a 20% force personnel multiplier plus all the ships, aircraft and other equipment capability in the Naval Reserve.

Today's Naval Reserve has increased by more than 50% in the 1980s concurrent with the growth and modernization of the fleet. Most of those years saw increased investment in defense.

The growth of all Reserve forces started in the late '70s as an essential part of our national defense deterrent and critical to national policy in the event of mobilization. During this growth little, if any, thought was given to the need for the Reserve, short of preparing for total mobilization. Defense budgets were adequate enough for the armed services to retain on active duty at least parts of most wartime mission areas even though the likelihood of their need in peacetime was very slim.

But now things have changed. The likelihood of total mobilization is lessening while the probability of low intensity conflict or emergent operational missions remains high. Defense spending is under close scrutiny and there is widespread discussion about putting more into the Reserve.

And so we should ask, what is the future role of the Naval Reserve? What is the proper force mix of active duty and Reserve? Can the Naval Reserve take on additional missions? It would be easy to attempt to resolve some of the very serious budget problems that challenge us this year by saying: "Let's put this program in the Reserves and give them half of that program, too."

Make no mistake, Mr. Chairman. We stand ready to accept any program that Congress mandates. And you have my assurance that we in the Naval Reserve will do our best to provide an environment in which that program maintains fleet standards.

But, as Chief of Naval Reserve, I believe that I have an obligation to Navy and to Congress to present some cautioning concerns before such actions are considered.

There are limits as to which programs can effectively be placed in the Naval Reserve, especially given the manpower constraints under which we operate. In other words, if Congress wants to give the Naval Reserve additional responsibilities, there must also be a recognition that we will need more active-duty manpower and operating funds for those programs. That's probably the obvious.

But what may be less obvious, Mr. Chairman, is what I call the "hidden question" that is part of every decision to assign a new responsibility or missions to the Reserve. That question is, "Will those Reserve assets be available if needed short of total mobilization?"

Let me now turn to a summary of progress we have made in the Naval Reserve over the past year.

As the size of our force stabilized in 1988, we accelerated our effort to improve its quality. The results have been striking.

Our bottom line has always been readiness -- "Are we ready to join the fleet and hit the deck running." Today I am happy to report that our readiness has never been higher. In December, a review of our surface reinforcing and sustaining units showed that 63 percent were rated at R-1 or R-2, the highest levels. That is a sharp increase over the 47 percent at that level at the end of Fiscal 1987 and 58 percent at the end of Fiscal 1988. That readiness improvement is a direct result of better training. The training initiatives in our Surface Program to Upgrade Readiness are showing results. The readiness of our commissioned or hardware units continues at a comparable level with active duty counterparts.

For Fiscal 1990, a Selected Reserve end-strength of 153,200 is requested. This includes 22,320 active duty Reservists who provide the vital full-time support needed to train our

Reservists. This is a slight increase from the fiscal '89 request which called for 152,600 end strength and 21,991 full-time support personnel.

With our new Reserve Recruiting Command we will be more effective in the tougher recruiting environment and will target our recruiting effort to fleet experienced sailors with the specific skills and qualifications. In addition, one of our major goals continues to be to fill the current shortfall of qualified medical personnel with the specialities required to meet wartime needs.

Like all bureaucracies, ours has had its share of problems with paperwork. Automation to limit the time spent on basic administration has been one of our major initiatives -- and, I'm very happy to say, one of our greatest successes. We're using a new management information system and data processors to reduce paperwork and administrative tasks, thus freeing our sailors to spend more time training.

As we have grown in the Naval Reserve by more than 50% in the past seven years we have also allowed advancement stagnation to creep in. Many of our junior enlisted, the lifeblood of the

Naval Reserve, are becoming disenchanted by poor promotion opportunities. The top of the pyramid had become too large. We are correcting that with a "High Year Tenure" program which directs that people either earn promotions in a reasonable time or drop out of the Selected Reserve. We'll phase this program in over several years so there won't be any unfair hardships and individuals will have a reasonable opportunity to meet the criteria for retention.

The bottom line on all these changes will be a younger, better trained enlisted corps, that is more responsive to fleet needs, and more ready to serve.

We are continuing to delegate authority down the chain of command to give our commanding officers more freedom to make decisions closer to the people who benefit from them -- the individual Reservists.

In the area of hardware units there have also been changes and advancements.

The transfers in the Pacific Fleet of one FFG-7 and one FF-1052 class frigate, scheduled for FY 1988, were delayed, because of Mideast Force requirements. They are now scheduled for September 1989 and with the scheduled transfer of two Atlantic Fleet FFG-7s in FY 90, our NRF Frigate Force levels will reach the scheduled 18 FFG-7s and 8 FF-1052s.

The Naval Reserve is also programmed to add three amphibious ships, an LST, LPD and LSD between FY 90 and 92. As currently scheduled, the number of ships in the NRF will reach 54 by FY 92, up from 48 in FY 89.

In the Naval Air Reserve, we completed the transition into the F-14 Tomcats, and have begun the transition to A-6E Intruder all weather medium attack aircraft and KA-6 tankers.

In October we commissioned the first of two Helicopter Combat Support (Special) HCS Squadrons. They will fly the new HH-60H aircraft that combines many missions previously flown by different squadrons. Our second Helicopter Mine Countermeasure (HM) squadron is scheduled to stand up during the current year.

The major aviation problem we see is that our P-3 force, the

P-3As and the P-3Bs that are so vital to our maritime patrol program, are getting old. Unless action is taken soon, they will reach the end of their service lives before replacement aircraft are available. The introduction of LRAACA -- Long Range Air ASW Capable Aircraft will help.

In addition to actual accomplishments, your efforts to date on improving Reserve management through the establishment of a Reserve Officer Personnel Management Act (ROPMA) has our total support.

That, in brief, is where we stand, Mr. Chairman.

We have a much improved, more capable Naval Reserve. Our growth has stabilized and we are working on major initiatives to improve the quality of our personnel and the training they receive.

I have seen our Reservists in action this past year in the heat of the Persian Gulf and the cold of the Norwegian Sea. They are outstanding men and women, the pride of our nation and, most certainly, my pride. It has been my pleasure to have led them, with your help, toward a better and more responsive role in the National defense.

Now I will be happy to answer your questions.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Rear Admiral Francis Neale Smith is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, where he graduated from Loyola College in 1952. He received his commission from Officer's Candidate School and was Engineering Officer aboard the Destroyer-Minesweeper USS GHERARDI (DMS-30) in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. As a drilling Reservist, Rear Admiral Smith served in Maryland and Indiana, and commanded Reserve Units in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Delaware. After his promotion to Rear Admiral, he was assigned the mobilization billet as Deputy/Vice Commander Service Group TWO, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. He also served as Commander, Naval Reserve Readiness Command, Region TEN, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Rear Admiral Smith was recalled to active duty in November 1984, as Deputy Director of Naval Reserve in Washington, D.C. At the time of recall, he was with EXXON in Houston, Texas. On 29 May 1987, he was named Commander, Naval Reserve Force and Chief of Naval Reserve, with additional duty as Director of Naval Reserve in the Office of Chief of Naval Operations. He is the first Reserve officer and the first Surface Warfare Officer to head the Naval Reserve Force which now numbers 146,000.

Admiral Smith's wife, Ginny, is a native of San Francisco, California, and a former Navy Nurse. They have two sons who are in the Navy; one is a petty officer first class, the other, a lieutenant and graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. Their older daughter is a graduate of Texas A&M and the younger daughter attends George Mason University in Virginia.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. EDMUND P. LOONEY, JR., U.S. MARINE CORPS, ASSISTANT DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS

Senator INOUYE. I now call upon Maj. Gen. Looney.

General LOONEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman; good morning.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the subcommittee, on behalf of the Marine Corps, let me say how pleased I am to appear before you this morning.

HIGHEST STATE OF READINESS

With your committee's constant help, the Marine Corps Reserve is in the highest state of readiness, better equipped, and has the best quality of manpower than in previous years.

With the funds appropriated, we are capable of providing more meaningful, challenging, and interesting training, designed to hone our Reservists' war-fighting capabilities.

The funds indicated in my prepared statement for fiscal year 1989 are needed to carry on with the aforementioned activities and to sustain that state of readiness.

LOSS IN REAL GROWTH

Although we show a modest increase in funds for our total Reserve appropriations, we are experiencing a negative minus 3 percent in real growth.

We will still maintain our readiness by the introduction of simulators, allowing us to train closer to home station. And we are going to delay the purchase of some NBC equipment and camouflage screening systems. And further, we are required to reduce the manning level of our Reserve units.

With your continued support we will continue to accomplish our goals and remain in a high state of readiness.

I thank you for your time, and I will be happy to answer any questions you may have, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, General.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. E.P. LOONEY, JR.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the Committee, it is indeed a privilege to report to you the current posture and future programs of the Marine Corps Reserve. This is my first opportunity to address this committee since becoming the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Reserve Affairs for Reserve Affairs. On December 1, 1988 the position of Deputy Chief of Staff of Reserve Affairs was elevated to the three star level. LtGen John Hudson was nominated to assume the dual role of Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Reserve Affairs and he was assigned two Assistant Deputy Chiefs of Staff, one for Manpower and one for Reserve Affairs. The integration of the Reserves with Manpower was a major milestone in the Commandants continuing efforts to identify the Marine Corps Reserve as, in fact, a full partner in the Total Force. The integration of Reserve and Active components also further capitalizes on the personnel policy and management expertise resident within our Manpower Department since the majority of our personnel issues are one in the same whether Active or Reserve.

The combat readiness and war fighting capability of the Marine Corps Reserve is at an all time high. Your continuing support for our manpower, equipment, facilities and sustainment requirements, has greatly enhanced our readiness and warfighting capabilities.

Evidence of our enhanced capability:

- Achievement of 100 percent of our non-prior service recruiting goals, including 98 percent high school graduates
- 9.93% reduction in Selected Marine Corps Reserve personnel turnover

- Attainment of end strength to within one-tenth of 1 percent of the established goal
- Substantial equipment modernization in air, ground and logistics organizations
- Participation by over 23,000 reservists in major exercises within the Continental United States and several exercises abroad including Germany, Norway, Egypt, Korea, Philippines and Thailand.
- Use of simulators and trainers to improve individual and crew operation skills on our weapons systems

With the continued support of the Congress, the full potential of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve's capability to contribute to the national defense as part of the Total Force will be realized.

The framework for our future continues to be based on three fundamental strategies:

(1) Recruit, train, and retain only quality personnel.

(2) Maintain the modernization effort to provide quality equipment.

(3) Continue to improve the Active and Reserve integration of personnel and equipment.

RESERVE ROLES

The thrust of Total Force integration to achieve an optimum balance between peacetime monetary expenditures and a wartime fighting force is critical when describing the roles of the Marine Corps Reserve.

The augmentating and reinforcing roles mandated by Defense Guidance are the primary mobilization missions of our Reserve in support of the Active component. The strategy the Corps has pursued to fulfill the nation's expectation of its premier force-in-readiness is dependent upon our ability to quickly respond to aggression with the Active force, and then, if required, to rapidly and efficiently mobilize the Reserve force for expansion of the Active force and to provide sustainability during a major conflict or national emergency in order to project integrated combat power.

We do not anticipate any change to these roles in the near future. The force structure is designed to support the needs of the Active Force. When required the Reserve will augment certain critical requirements to provide a balanced Marine Total Force capability.

Considered as a Total Force, 25 percent of the Marine Corps' force structure and 32 percent of the trained manpower available to the Marine Corps are in the Reserve. The following chart depicts the major contributions made by the Reserve to the Total Force.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TOTAL MARINE CORPS

Unit Types[1]	Percent of Total Marine Corps
Civil Affairs Groups	100
Salvage Platoons	100
Bulk Fuel Companies	62
Force Reconnaissance Units	50
Air/Naval Gunfire Liaison Companies (ANGLICO)	50
Force Service Support Group Military Police	40
Tank Battalions	40
Beach and Port Companies	40
Heavy Artillery Batteries	33
Infantry Battalions	27
Division Reconnaissance Battalions	25
Light Anti-Aircraft Missile Battalions (LAAM)	25
Marine Air Control Group (MACG)	25
Marine Wing Support Group (MWSG)	25
Force Service Support Group (FSSG)	25
Low Altitude Air Defense Batteries (LAAD)	25

1 Percentages determined by counting same type units (data as of January 30, 1989).

Aircraft Types[2]

Observation Aircraft (VMO)	33
Aerial Refueling Aircraft (VMGR)	29
Light Attack Aircraft (VMA)	28
Fighter Aircraft (VMFA)	20
Electronic Warfare Aircraft (VMAQ)	18
Helicopters (HML, HMA, HMM, HMH)	18

2 Percentages determined by counting primary authorized aircraft (data as of January 30, 1989).

The Individual Ready Reserve will continue to provide a pool of pre-trained individual manpower capable of rapid assimilation into the Active Force to meet our wartime requirements. Information on the composition and strength of the IRR will be addressed later.

FORCE STRUCTURE

The Marine Corps Reserve structure has developed as a Division, Wing, and FSSG (DWT Division-Wing-Team) like the Active forces. The DWT is capable of providing trained units to the Active Force to increase war fighting capability and provide sustainability if mobilization is directed or the Presidential Call Up is executed. Similarity of Reserve and Active Force structure greatly enhances and streamlines the process of integrating Reserve component units with the active Force upon mobilization. Combat readiness is enhanced and training costs are minimized by retaining similarity of structure.

To improve readiness, we continue to emphasize quality of manpower in the 4th DWT. All nonprior service accessions are recruited for a specific military occupational specialty. Recruiting efforts for prior service Marines are designed to match military skills and experience to specific unit billet requirements or these Marines are required to retrain for specific military occupational specialties.

Retention of our Marine reservists improved considerably during Fiscal Year 1988. The turnover rate fell from 30 percent in Fiscal Year 1987 to 27 percent in Fiscal Year 1988. This improvement is attributed to increased command attention, quality leadership and meaningful productive training.

The Fiscal Year 1988 approved end strength was 43,556, an increase of 1303 over Fiscal Year 1987. The Fiscal Year 1989 plan is straight-lined from Fiscal Year 1988 with a goal of 43,600. The Fiscal Year 1990 manpower plan calls for a modest increase of 400, consisting primarily of Full-Time Support personnel to augment Marine Battle Skills Training and for structure growth in the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing to support our Total Force warfighting initiatives.

GROUND STRUCTURE

Structural changes to support the warfighting initiatives include:

- Augmenting 16 active duty infantry battalions with a rifle company.
- Adding scout infantry to the LAV BN
- Adding three General Support artillery battalions and two General Support artillery batteries.
- Augmenting the two active duty tank battalions with two tank companies.
- Transferring from the active structure to the Reserve component three Bulk Fuel Companies, and three (each) Bridge, Longshoreman, Bakery, Ration, Salvage, and Grave Registration platoons.

The Bulk Fuel Cos and Bridge Platoons will be in a drilling status and the remaining units will be activated only when operational requirements demand.

AVIATION STRUCTURE

The 4th Marine Aircraft Wing is an integral part of the Marine Corps warfighting and Total Force initiatives. The 4th Marine Aircraft Wing will:

- Add six LAAD (Light Anti-Aircraft Defense) platoons armed with Stinger missiles.
- Absorb one LAAM battery armed with Hawk missiles.
- Upgrade its fleet of aging airframes.

The current plan calls for replacing the CH-46 with the MV-22, the AH-1J with the AH-1W and the F-4 with the F/A-18. The replacement schedule commences in Fiscal Year 1989 and extends to the out years.

FULL-TIME SUPPORT

Approximately 5,000 officers and enlisted personnel from the Active Marine Corps, 340 civil service personnel, and 1945 reservists serving on active duty in the Full-Time Support Program support the Marine Corps Reserve. Since the Marine Corps does not use the Military Technician Program, and Active component end strength is a finite number, the Marine Corps Reserve could not meet present and future demands without the Full-Time Support Program.

Active component personnel provide current operational expertise, while reservists provide a more complete understanding of Reserve programs and issues confronting drilling reservists. Full-Time Support personnel (termed Active Guard/Reserve in other services), contribute substantially in policy development,

administration, and execution of the Reserve component of the Total Force programs. Duties are performed primarily in the areas of administration, recruiting, training, and logistical/technical support. Most personnel are assigned to 4th Marine Division and 4th Marine Aircraft Wing units. A limited number of personnel provide management support at the Marine Corps Reserve Support Center (MCRSC) in Kansas City and various Reserve Support Units (RSU's) of major Marine Corps bases throughout the country. This deliberate mix of personnel ensures the Marine Corps Reserve's mobilization capabilities are maintained in the highest state of readiness.

Our Fiscal Year 1988 Full-Time Support end strength was on target with a final count of 1945. There is no growth in our Fiscal Year 1989 approved strength. In Fiscal Year 1990 we have requested a modest increase of 356 to build to an end strength tc 2,301. This growth is essential to support Total Force war fighting initiatives. The additional personnel will be assigned to billets supporting Marine Combat Training initiatives and structure modifications in the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing.

INDIVIDUAL MOBILIZATION AUGMENTEES

A percentage of drilling reservists, called Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs) train side-by-side with their active counterparts on staffs within the supporting establishment. Training in the same work environment as is anticipated for wartime, the duties performed ensure the Reservists smooth transition and increased productivity on mobilization. These assignments permit them to participate in peacetime staffing evaluations and to broaden their experience.

The utilization of these IMAs has proven effective-demonstrated during the Grenada operations and hostile action in

Beirut, key headquarters staff sections were manned by IMAs. Also, during major JCS/NATO mobilization exercises, bases, stations and major headquarters activate operational control groups manned by IMAs. A significant portion of the IMA program is devoted to the Marine Corps Mobilization program, providing the network of mobilization stations located throughout the country. These sites are critical to the process of rapidly assimilating members of the IRR and retirees into the wartime structure during mobilization.

INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE

The strength of the Individual Ready Reserve at the end of Fiscal Year 1988 was 42,389. The inception of the 8-year military service obligation will cause the Individual Ready Reserve population to grow to 54,000 by Fiscal Year 1990 and exceed 80,000 by Fiscal Year 1992.

In Fiscal Year 1988 we continued the mandatory Individual Ready Reserve recall, screening 83% of the eligible population. Among the benefits realized from the exercise were the identification of Ready Reservists whose address of record was incorrect, and to a limited extent, those requiring refresher training. The recall process led to the review and revision of our mobilization procedures which will pay dividends should mobilization ever be ordered.

MODERNIZATION

Modern combat equipment is essential to readiness. Our acquisition profiles will continue to provide for concurrent fielding of equipment to the Total Force. This single acquisition concept determines total requirements for the entire U.S. Marine Corps. Our future modernization efforts will focus on equipment and facilities.

EQUIPMENT

Commonality of equipment permits the interoperability of the Total Force from a training and maintenance perspective. To this end, horizontal fielding has always been considered paramount to enhance our partnership. Equipment procured by the National Guard and Reserve funding posture of recent years and delivered:

- Light Armored Vehicle (LAV)
- Squad Level Radio (AN/PRC-68A)
- Manpacked Satellite Communication Terminal (AN/PSC-3)
- Digital Communications Terminal (AN/PSC-2)
- Various test and calibration equipment
- MK19 40mm Machine Gun
- Improved Direct Air Support Center (IDASC)
- Lightweight Decontamination Unit.
- LAV-25 Gunnery Training Systems
- Short-Term Anti-Jam (STAJ) Compatible High Frequency Radios

The delivery of new equipment to the Reserve units creates the demand for training simulators to minimize training costs. These devices improve individual and crew proficiency, and provide cost-effective training during monthly drill periods.

We can look forward to receiving the following trainers and simulators in the near future:

- Stinger Trainers
- Motor Transport Maintenance and Operator Trainers
- Radar Equipment Maintenance and Operator Trainers

This year through your efforts we are planning to procure the following equipment:

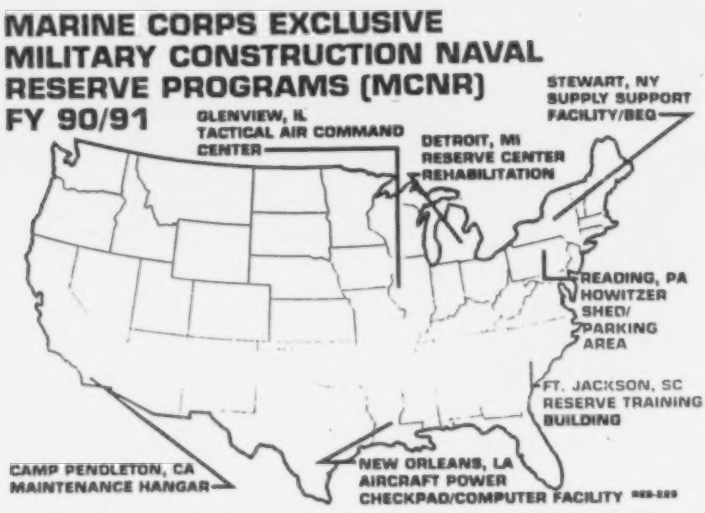
SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL FUNDING

ITEM	COST(M)	QTY
Lightweight Decon	.740	50
Short Term Anti-Jam Compatible	2.064	299
AN/TPS-32 Solid State Driver	.520	2
Digital Communications Terminal	2.394	171
Marine Corps Tank Full-Crew Simulation Trainer (MCTFIST)	1.5	6
Tractors	2.4	29
MCTFIST Video Tropical/Cold Weather scenario	.369	2
(Cost Overhead Factor)	.013	
	10.00 M	

FACILITIES

Marine Corps Reserve facilities are located at 193 sites throughout the United States and in Puerto Rico. These sites provide the training centers, equipment storage, and administrative support. We currently have 167 ground and 26 aviation sites. The Marine Corps owns facilities at 23 of these sites, manages 31, and has tenant units aboard four Marine Corps Air Stations. One training center is collocated with the 1st Marine Corps District in New York and the remaining 139 sites are occupied jointly with the Navy, Army National Guard, and/or Air Guard.

Beginning with the Fiscal Year 1990/1991 budget request, the Marine Corps will contribute a portion of the Total Obligation Authority to Military Construction Naval Reserve (MCNR) program for the construction of Marine Corps exclusive-use projects. In Fiscal Year 1990, the Marine Corps will fund seven projects totaling $9 million (19 percent of the major construction portion of the MCNR program). These projects support both the new and existing missions and are depicted on the map.



TRAINING AND READINESS

Success on the modern battlefield requires the integration of manpower and equipment through an effective and imaginative training program. Special exercises and other training programs, emphasize Active/Reserve component integration and combat arms training. By providing a highly trained Reserve manpower resource from the Selected Marine Corps Reserve units or if necessary IMA Marines can augment/reinforce the Active force in the event of mobilization.

The recently established Marine Battle Skills Training program is designed to provide all Marines, regardless of military occupational specialty, with fundamental combat arms training. The program not only provides initial combat arms training but also, a method for maintaining combat skills once a Marine joins a unit. Programs aimed at professional development and military occupational specialty qualification are integral parts of the equation and imperative to successful warfighting.

While no service-wide defined measure of "true combat readiness" exists for Reserve units, the Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) is an individual indicator of combat readiness monitored by higher commands and HQMC to achieve and maintain high resource levels. The SORTS measures readiness and assigns C-levels in four resource areas; personnel, training, equipment supply and equipment condition. An overall C-level is assigned to each reporting unit. The two most critical limiting factors on Reserve SORTS C-Levels are MOS mismatch (with regard to personnel readiness) and equipment supply.

The MOS mismatch contributes to lowered C-levels in the area of personnel. It reflects a personnel distributions problem inherent to the Reserve. Historically, prior service Marines returning to their home towns were allowed to join local Reserve units regardless of their MOS. Though their MOS helped fill overall Reserve needs, it often contributed to that particular unit's mismatch problem.

For the past year, prior-service recruiters have solicited individuals to fill specific Table of Organization line numbers. This targeted recruiting has begun to improve the MOS match of individual units. When mobilized any remaining mismatch will be corrected by lateral moves/retraining, redistribution of personnel at stations of initial assignment, and the activation of IRRs. These actions will help satisfy requirements of some hard to fill MOSs, particularly in Combat Service Support Units.

Equipment readiness is high, and those early deploying units have received priority in the distribution of both equipment training allowances and stores assets. Further, the prototype of the Reserve Unit Priority System (RUPS), a PC-based system currently being developed by OSD was used during the last half of Fiscal Year 1988. The use of the RUPS Equipment Module

emphasized controlled care and distribution of equipment throughout the Reserve component. Its continued use and refinement will lead to more efficient distribution.

By giving visibility to methods of distribution and maintenance to readiness-reportable equipment, we are able to appropriately allocate funds to those assets most directly affecting warfighting capability. This system gives visibility not only to a unit's training allowance (which impacts on other readiness areas) but also to those assets held (or missing) in stores assets at our logistics bases, Albany and Barstow. Providing Tables of Equipment (T/E) to high-priority/spearhead units, ensures the optimum state of training/mobilization readiness.

UNIT TRAINING

Exercise participation affords reservists the same opportunities as active duty Marines to develop and maintain skills in command and control, fire support coordination, amphibious operations, and fire and maneuver. An active cycle of training is maintained including combined arms exercises, cold weather and mountain warfare training, and amphibious assaults. Unit participation in major exercises abroad, and within the continental United States provided training to approximately 23,000 reservists during Fiscal Year 1988. Exercise Teamwork 88 was a highlight for Selected Marine Corps Reserve training. Conducted in Norway this exercise saw a Selected Marine Corps Reserve infantry battalion with attached Combat Service Support elements, participate in an amphibious assault with Active Marine Corps forces to practice our Northern NATO contingency. Continued Combined Arms Exercises at the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, CA, will be enhanced by

establishing force-on-force, free-play scenarios where units will learn to respond to rapidly changing combat situations. The Reserves' ability to fight with combined forces is enhanced through combined exercises and the Reserve foreign exchange programs. During the Royal Marine Reserve/USMCR exchange in 1988, ten U.S. Marines participated in Exercise Cockburns Reserve in Holland and six Royal Marine Reserves participated in Exercise Kernel Blitz-88 off the coast of California. The most significant exercises planned for Fiscal Year 1989 are depicted on the following chart.

PRINCIPAL FY 89 EXERCISES

EXERCISE	DATES	LOCATION	MAJOR UNIT	NUMBER PERSONNEL
Joint/Combined				
Balikitan-89	Classified	WestPac	3d CAG	5
Bright Star	Classified	Med	3d CAG	13
Dragon Hammer	Classified	Med	4th ANGLICO	17
Team Spirit	Classified	WestPac	3d ANGLICO	151
Valiant Blitz-89	Classified	WestPac	3d CAG	8
Joint				
Kernel Blitz	Classified	CA	4th ReconBn	31
Logex	890611-890623	VA	4th FSSG	100
Marine Corps/SMCR				
Alpine Warrior	890219-890305	WI	3/25	1,150
CAX 7-89	890617-890701	CA	2/24	2,300
CAX 8-89	890708-890722	CA	3/24	2,500
Cold Winter	Classified	OCONUS	1/24	645
FIREX	890708-890722	FL	5/14	970
1stMEB Deployment	890618-890702	HI	1/23	1,000

Civil Affairs Group (CAG)
Air Naval Gunfire Liaison Company (ANGLICO)
Reconnaissance Battalion (ReconBn)
Force Service Support Group (FSSG)

TRAINING AND INNOVATION

The Marine Corps Reserve continually seeks to apply emerging technologies in simulators and computer-aided instructional systems to improve our training and combat readiness. The demands placed on Reserve units to maintain military skills

despite limited training time and lack of access to live-firing ranges, have led to the development and use of state-of-the-art ranges, have led to the development and use of state-of-the-art devices and ranges.

The use of devices and simulators for reserve training falls into five general categories: marksmanship/gunnery, combat environment, command and control, maintenance training, and aviator training. The systems are used by individuals and units during drills or annual training duty.

Ranges and range devices under development and in use include the Multipurpose Range Complex, Small Arms Remote Targets, and Remote Engagement Target Systems. Marksmanship/ gunnery devices and simulators include moving target simulators, the Precision Gunnery Training System, the light armored vehicle gunnery trainer, and a full-crew tank trainer for the M60A1 Main Battle Tank. The full-crew tank trainer will be fielded in FY 89. When the Reserve fields the M1A1 tank and funding becomes available, the M60A1 system can be upgraded to meet the new training requirement. The Marine Corps continues to exploit innovative training opportunities to provide quality training and skill qualification programs tailored to the Reserve's needs. We are pursuing portable systems and military occupational skill instructional vehicles to enhance on-site skill qualification training for reservists during weekend drills. Your continued support is necessary to make effective and timely use of evolving training technologies.

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING

Training in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) is accomplished through two programs. First, the Exercise Support Program provides individuals the opportunity to participate in

major active component exercises under the cognizance of Fleet Marine Force commanders. For instance, during 1988, 125 individual reservists participated in Exercise Team Spirit by deploying to Korea as part of III Marine Expeditionary Force.

The second means of training the IRR is through the Reserve Counterpart Training Program, which is designed to provide Reserve Marines the opportunity to train with active duty counterparts. Technical skill enhancement and proficiency in occupational skills, external to an exercise support environment, are the benefits of this program. In Fiscal Year 1987, 944 participated compared to 1253 in Fiscal Year 1988. This program focuses on providing individual and group training with Active component combat arms units. Additionally, IRRs are taking advantage of formal Active component combat leadership schools.

Ensuring MOS proficiency presents a significant challenge when considering the anticipated growth of the IRR to 80,000 by the end of Fiscal Year 1992. The Reserve Counterpart Training Program is being used increasingly as a training vehicle to meet greater refresher training requirements.

Another facet in our training program for Reserve officers is attendance at professional schools. These schools are similar to those offered to the Active component, but tailored to the time available to reservists. Reserve courses are offered at the Marine Corps Amphibious Warfare School, Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Landing Force Training Commands (Atlantic and Pacific), Naval War College, NATO Defense College, and the U.S. Army and Air Force War Colleges. Candidates from the grades of warrant officer to colonel are competitively selected to ensure the most qualified individuals attend. Eight hundred eighty-nine officers were selected in Fiscal Year 1988 and attended a formal

school. Eight hundred fifty-one officers have been selected for Fiscal Year 1989.

BUDGET

The Fiscal Year 1990 Marine Corps Reserve budget request of 396.6 million will support enhancement initiatives discussed earlier and a Selected Marine Corps Reserve end strength of 44,000 (42,849 average strength). This funding represents 4.3 percent of the total Marine Corps budget. Listed below is a comparison of Fiscal Year 1988 actuals, Fiscal Year 1989 appropriated levels, and Fiscal Year 1990 requested amounts.

FUNDING COMPARISON - Fiscal Years 88/89/90

APPROPRIATION	FY88	FY89	FY90
Reserve Personnel Marine Corps	294.2M	315.1M	319.2M
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	68.8M	77.6M	77.4M
TOTAL	363.0M	392.7M	396.6M

The Fiscal Year 1990 Marine Corps Reserve Personnel budget is depicted in chart #1, (Page 25). It provides $196.4 million for pay and allowances, retired pay accrual, subsistence, clothing, and operational travel for units and individuals during drills, annual training, and initial active duty for training. The other $122.8 million is for special tour requirements, mobilization training, the Full-Time Support program, incentives program, Platoon Leaders Course, and the Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps. The Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps increase of $4.1 million in Fiscal Year 1990 is necessitated primarily by a pay raise and an average strength increase of 443 in Selected Marine

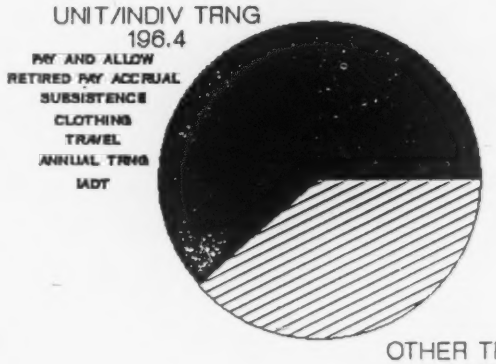
Corps Reserve and Full-Time Support programs after a reduction in retired pay accrual.

The Fiscal Year 1990 Marine Corps Reserve Operation and Maintenance request of 77.4 million provides funds for the day to day costs of supporting our units. Training of Selected Marine Corps Reserve units is directly supported by 36.8 million. Included are the cost of "expense items" of equipment, consumables, vehicle and airlift support, transportation of Marines and materiel. Unit maintenance of equipment is supported with 1.9 million. The Fiscal Year 1990 request also provides 38.7 million for the operation and maintenance of training facilities, and administrative support of individual reservists, recruiting activities, and headquarters support.

Funding levels described for Fiscal Year 1990 are essential to ensure our continued growth and increased capability to fully contribute to the Total Force. The modest increase in funds for manpower training, equipment, and facilities will maintain our war fighting capabilities and is considered cost-effective under our current fiscal constraints. The next few pages graphically illustrate the Marine Corps Reserve budget.

1

RESERVE PERSONNEL
($ MIL)

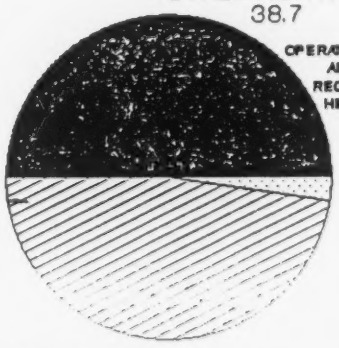


UNIT/INDIV TRNG
196.4
PAY AND ALLOW
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL
SUBSISTENCE
CLOTHING
TRAVEL
ANNUAL TRNG
IADT

OTHER TRNG
122.8
PLC
JROTC
SPECIAL TOURS
MOBILIZATION TRNG
FULL TIME SUPPORT

2

O&MMCR FUNDING
($MIL)

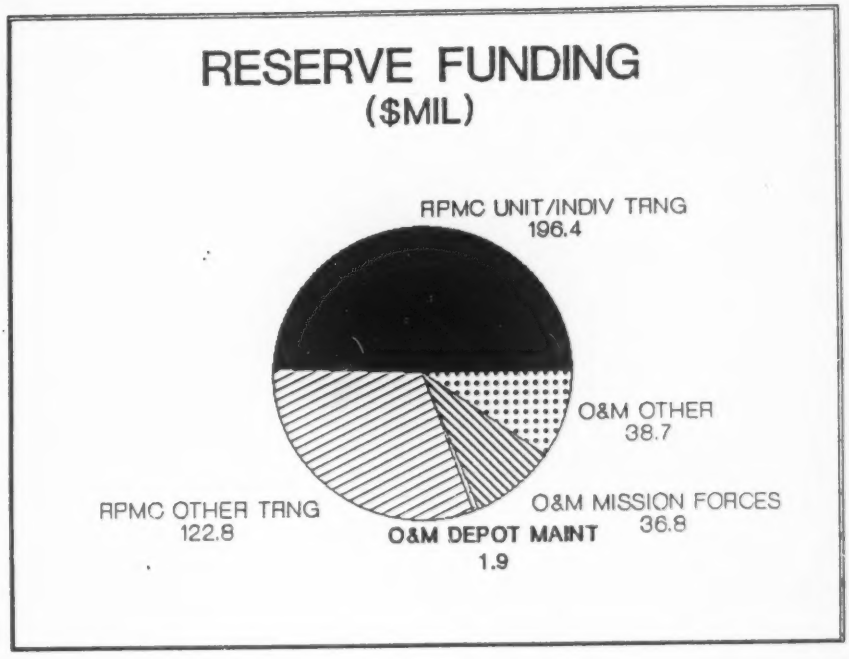


OTHER ACTIVITIES
38.7
OPERATION & MAINT TNG FACILITIES
ADMIN SUPPORT
RECRUITING ACTIVITIES
HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT

DEPOT MAINT
1.9

MISSION FORCES
36.8
TRNG OF RESERVES
TOT
CONSUMABLES
VEHICLE & AIRLIFT SUPPORT

3



CONCLUSION

The Marine Corps Reserve has continued to improve its combat readiness. The training and quality of our personnel and equipment is at an all time high as a result of your support. It is anticipated that the role of the Reserve in our Total Force will expand over the next 10 years as Congress and the Department of Defense tackle the tough decisions associated with budgetary austerity and manpower losses. Modernization efforts, force structure changes, and modest manpower growth require continued support in the form of equipment, training, and facilities to upgrade our warfighting capability.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to address your committee. The Congress has been quite supportive of our needs in the past, and we are thankful. The readiness of your Marine Corps Reserve will be further enhanced with your continued support.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Major General Edmund P. Looney Jr., is the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, for Reserve Affairs, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.

Born in Brooklyn, New York on September 30, 1934, General Looney graduated from Brooklyn's St. John's Preparatory School in 1952 and subsequently earned a bachelor's degree from the St. John's University School of Commerce in 1956. While attending college, he joined the Marine Platoon Leaders Class in December 1952, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in June 1956. He earned a master's degree in Human Resource Management from Pepperdine University in 1977.

After completing the officers' basic course in March 1957, he transferred to the 3d Marine Division in Japan, where he served for a year as a rifle platoon commander and battalion staff officer in the 2d Battalion, 3d Marines. In 1958, he was released from active duty, but participated in the activities of a reserve unit at Garden City, N.Y. Returning to active duty in 1960, he became the commanding officer of a rifle company in the 2d Battalion, 2d Marine Regiment, 2d Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C. He was promoted to captain in October 1961.

Subsequent assignments include duty as the 2d Marine Division logistical operations officer, June 1962-July 1963; 2d Marine Aircraft Wing logistical operations officer, July 1963-March 1965; advisor to a Vietnamese infantry battalion, March 1965-April 1966; logistics program officer at Headquarters Marine Corps, April 1966-July 1970; a variety of assignments with the 1st Marine Division in Vietnam, July 1970-July 1971; operations officer on the staff of the Commander, Strike Force South at Naples, Italy, February 1972-1975; new ships construction officer, Headquarters Marine Corps, January 1975-August 1977; duty with the 1st Marine Division from July 1978-June 1980, serving first as deputy chief of staff, G-3, and later as assistant chief of staff, G-4; and Commanding Officer of the 31st Marine Amphibious Unit in the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean, from June 1980-June 1981. He was promoted to major in August 1966, to lieutenant colonel in April 1973 and to colonel in November 1978.

During July 1981, he was assigned as plans officer, G-3, 1st Marine Amphibious Force at Camp Pendleton, Calif. While serving in this capacity, he was selected for promotion to brigadier general. He was advanced to that grade on July 2, 1982 and assumed command of the Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, Calif., in July 1982. On June 6, 1984, he was assigned duty as the Commanding General, 6th Marine Amphibious Brigade, FMF, Atlantic, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. He was selected for promotion to major general in December 1986 and was promoted to that grade on Sept. 1, 1987. He was assigned duty as the Director of Logistics, Plans, Policies and Strategic Mobility Division, Installations and Logistics Department, Headquarters Marine Corps, on Sept. 16, 1987. General Looney served in this capacity until Jan. 3, 1989, when he assumed his current assignment.

In addition to The Basic School, General Looney's military schooling includes the NATO Defense College, Rome, Italy, graduating in February 1972, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in Washington, D.C., graduating in June 1978.

His decorations include: the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" and gold star in lieu of a second award with Combat "V"; Meritorious Service Medal; Combat Action Ribbon; Navy Unit Commendation; Meritorious Unit Commendation; Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal with two bronze stars; Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal; National Defense Service Medal; Vietnam Service Medal with three bronze stars; Humanitarian Service Medal; Sea Service Deployment Ribbon with two bronze stars; Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with silver star (two awards); and a number of other awards issued by the Republic of Vietnam.

Major General Looney and his wife, the former Sheila T. McDermott of Hasbrouck Heights, N.J., have three daughters and a son: Mary, a first lieutenant in the United States Air Force, Tara, Kathryn, and Patrick, a Marine first lieutenant.

AIR FORCE RESERVE

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. ROGER P. SCHEER, U.S. AIR FORCE, CHIEF OF AIR FORCE RESERVE

CURRENT STATUS

Senator INOUYE. And now may I call upon Major General Scheer.

General SCHEER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee and share with you the current status of the Air Force Reserve.

Our Reserve units are combat ready, they can be mobilized in 24 hours, deployed within 72 hours.

In fiscal year 1988 we made significant improvements to the quality of our training, and today we are at the highest level of readiness in our history with 97 percent of our units, excluding

those in conversion, designated combat ready. This is up from only 71 percent 4 years ago.

READINESS LEVELS

As a footnote to that, our medical units have experienced a similar increase in readiness in that 95 percent of our medical units are currently designated combat ready. This is up from only 75 percent 2 years ago, and is in the face of a doubling in their size that we have experienced in the decade of the 1980's.

These readiness levels are a result of a team effort: the Congress, the Air Force, and the Reservists. By providing modern equipment, substantive missions and realistic training opportunities, the Congress and the Air Force have given the quality personnel of the Reserve the means and motivation to achieve these high levels of combat capability.

PROGRAM MODERNIZATION

Turning for a moment to review our program modernization, the Air Force Reserve will complete the upgrade of our tactical fighter force from the F-4 to the F-16 in late 1991.

Likewise, we will continue to modernize our airlift force, as we will complete our conversion to the C5-A at Westover Air Force Base this year.

On the down side, we still have the H-3 helicopters which will shortly become unmaintainable and have very little life left in them. A program for their replacement will not be in place for another 8 to 10 years.

The Air Force Reserve is programmed for 177 mission support and 58 flying units in 1990. The Air Force operational maintenance appropriation provides for the day-to-day expenses of Reserve bases and units. This appropriation decreases in fiscal year 1990 by $64 million, or 7.5 percent. And obviously one fallout from that will be a reduction in those valuable overseas deployments, which we are striving to continue on an annual basis.

The O&M increases in fiscal year 1990 that we do encounter will be in the F-16 program primarily. But, again, overall, a 7.5-percent decrease in O&M for 1990.

TEAMWORK LAUDED

Now, we heartily acknowledge the combined efforts of the Reservists, his/her family, and civilian employers, which enable us to provide our services to the Air Force and to our country. Without this team work, the absences from home and office, attendance at frequent training activities, and all our availability, would be impossible to endure.

Finally, the superb support Congress and the Air Force have provided to Reservists, their families and employers is essential, reassuring and gratifying. We continue to do our best to see that this confidence is not misplaced.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. ROGER P. SCHEER

MISTER CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this Subcommittee on Defense and share with you the current status of the Air Force Reserve, the challenges we face, and the accomplishments we have made during the past year. Our Reserve units are combat ready. They can be mobilized in 24 hours and deployed within 72 hours. In Fiscal Year (FY) 1988 we made significant improvements to the quality of our training and today are at the highest level of readiness in our history, with 97% of our units (exoluding those in conversion) designated combat ready. This is up from 71% just 4 short years ago.

These readiness levels are a result of a team effort: The Congress, the Air Force, and the Reservist. By providing modern equipment, substantive missions and realistic training opportunities, the Congress and the Air Force have given the quality personnel of the Air Force Reserve the means and motivation to achieve these high levels of combat capability.

This next year presents a difficult fiscal challenge for our country and especially for the military establishment. In light of hard-hitting budget limitations, we must not allow current high readiness levels to erode. We can't let the gains of the past years slip away. Much has been written and spoken recently concerning major restructuring of the United States Air Force -- specifically, the increased transfer of missions to the Air Reserve Forces. We think the current force mix is about right. It provides an adequate pool of trained personnel to the Reserve forces without which we would be unable to maintain current readiness levels. If the Reserve forces were to significantly expand at the expense of active force levels, this pool of trained personnel would diminish to the point where, at some future date,

it could be inadequate to meet Reserve manpower requirements. The untrained would then have to replace the trained, thus raising training costs and reducing readiness. Perhaps some fine tuning of the existing force is prudent, but we must not create the false perception that this country can be defended solely by a Reserve force.

To meet the demand of providing the strongest defense for the dollar, we must continue to attract and retain highly qualified, motivated people who demonstrate pride in their performance. At the same time, we must acquire the modern equipment and provide realistic training environments that will effectively challenge and use the talents of today's Reserve professionals.

PROGRAM CHANGES

Equipment Modernization

The primary goal of the Air Force Reserve is to sustain a superior combat ready force. Today, the Air Force is making great qualitative strides in this effort by providing our flying units with some of the newest, state-of-the-art aircraft in America's arsenal. The support Congress has given the Air Force has made these modernization efforts possible. We will do everything possible to ensure that the capabilities of these weapons systems are fully exploited.

We are continuing to upgrade our tactical fighter force in FY 1989 with the conversion of the F-4 units at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma and Homestead AFB, Florida to the F-16 aircraft. However, budget constraints and delays in upgrading active units to newer F-16C/Ds have slowed modernization of our fighter force at other Reserve locations. We now plan to complete F-4 unit conversion to F-16A/B at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio in early FY 90 and will similarly convert Carswell AFB and Bergstrom AFB, Texas in late FY 91. Any

further reduction in planned active duty F-15 and F-16 procurement levels will extend our aging F-4s seriously affecting our war fighting capability.

This continuing modernization of our tactical fighter force with the F-16 brings a corresponding challenge to the Reserve as we prepare to meet the anticipated threat well into the 21st Century. We must now address the midlife upgrade of this aircraft while ensuring commonality with the active Air Force and our allies. We coordinate our efforts with the Air Force and NATO as an active member of the Multi-national Fighter Program.

The Air Force Reserve will retire its last C-130A tactical airlifter this year. The only C-130As remaining in the Reserve after this year are the dated gunships at Duke Field, Florida. The active Air Force procurement of the new AC-130U will release upgraded H-model gunships to replace those A-models. This replacement is critical as these 30-plus year old AC-130As offer only limited capability to the increasingly important special operations mission.

In the past year we acquired an increased strategic airlift capability at our unit-equipped C-141 and C-5 wings. The 459th Military Airlift Wing (MAW) at Andrews AFB, Maryland is fully converted to eight C-141B aircraft and the 433rd MAW at Kelly AFB, Texas completed its conversion from 16 C-130Es to 15 C-5As assigned as of December 1988. This year the 439th MAW at Westover AFB, Massachusetts has received the remainder of its 14 C-5s. We will continue this effort by replacing eight C-130E model aircraft at Rickenbacker ANGB, Ohio, with 12 C-141Bs, beginning in FY 91. These unit conversions allow us to operate and maintain valuable

strategic airlift aircraft economically at a low peacetime tempo while maintaining a high wartime surge capability.

Another important airlift enhancement is the C-17A. The development of this aircraft will ensure a quantum leap forward for our nation's airlift capability. Its timely acquisition will provide a critical improvement in the ability of the Air Force to project conventional forces wherever they might be needed. As I indicated in my testimony last year, this is the first time in MAC's history that a production line strategic airlift aircraft is scheduled for a unit-equipped Reserve organization. Any stretching out of this program will have a ripple-down effect on overall Air Force Reserve modernization efforts. Delays in the delivery of C-17As to active units slow the subsequent transfer of their resources to and between Reserve units. We strongly urge this important program be kept on track.

We have been a full partner with the active Air Force in direct support of the strategic mission. Our KC-135E aerial refueling units at Grissom AFB, Indiana, and March AFB and Mather AFB, California will each receive 2 additional aircraft late in FY 90. This is the result of the deactivation of an active KC-135 unit. Congress has provided the funds to upgrade these KC-135As to the KC-135E configuration with the attendant significant increase in capability. The addition of these six aircraft will allow the Air Force Reserve to provide three added lines of alert.

Perhaps the Air Force Reserve's greatest challenge is to provide our personnel with state-of-the-art training programs. We must be able to meet the inevitable increase in future readiness goals without adding to our Reservists' already over-burdened participation requirements. These new programs include self-paced programmed instruction, part-task trainers, multi-media learning programs, and computer simulation. Congress has generously

supported our past training requirements and we look forward to your continued support in the future.

Shortfalls

Our ability to successfully operate in a hostile environment remains one of the Air Force Reserve's highest priorities. To achieve this goal, we are buying electronic countermeasures pods for our fighters and defensive systems for our airlift force, made possible through the miscellaneous equipment funds provided by the Congress. Without this critical equipment, our tactical fighter and airlift units lack the capability to penetrate enemy defenses and survive.

This upgrade has been a very slow process. Our current program includes funds for only one-fourth of our fighter defensive system requirements. We must aggressively continue our efforts in this area if we are to provide our air crews creditable survivability.

Our tactical airlift aircraft may face the same hostile environment as our fighters. Today we are installing the first defensive system on a Reserve C-130 at Dobbins AFB, Georgia. This prototype is expected to demonstrate that a cost effective, off-the-shelf system can provide adequate, timely protection against most threats to our tactical airlifters. The importance of this effort cannot be understated. In December, while on a humanitarian aerial spray mission, two commercially chartered DC-7s were attacked in North Africa by heat-seeking missiles. Our C-130s, operating daily in Central and South America, could face a similar terrorist threat. We will continue a concerted effort to provide our crews the protection needed to complete their peacetime and wartime missions.

MANPOWER

As the members of this committee are aware, the Air Force Reserve has experienced significant mission growth over the past decade and a half. You have made this possible by providing the end-strength required to meet the associated wartime and contingency tasking responsibilities. The Air Force Reserve end-strength grew to 82,116 in FY 88, a total that has nearly doubled since 1973. Simultaneously, however, the ratio of full-time support (civilians and Air Reserve Technicians) to Reserve unit end-strength actually declined from 25 to 20 percent. Budget restrictions have prevented full-time support and management requirements from keeping pace with Reserve end-strength increases. Additionally, the Goldwater-Nichols DoD Reorganization Act imposed growth restrictions on Reserve management headquarters. The combination of these two factors jeopardizes our ability to provide adequate support to our field units in the face of increasing readiness requirements.

Personnel Legislation

In the area of legislation, recent Congressional action has had a significant, positive effect on retention and the quality of life of our force. Last year's extension and enhancement of the Montgomery GI Bill is but one of those important pieces of legislation.

However, the progress of one legislative proposal was not as successful. Specifically, the Reserve Officers Personnel Management Act (ROPMA) was introduced to the 100th Congress with no resultant legislation. When Congress initiated the Defense Officers Personnel Management Act in 1981, it directed similar legislation for the Reserve components. We ask that you consider and adopt the major provisions of ROPMA when it is submitted again during this session.

Recruiting and Retention

The Reserve recruiting structure continues to achieve exceptional results. Our Air Force Reserve Recruiting Service is unique as it maintains its own offices collocated with Reserve units across the country, targeting a primarily "hometown" market. This "organic" recruiting structure is essential to the Air Force Reserve if we are to successfully meet future requirements.

Our recruiters are finding an extremely high caliber of people: 99 % of our non-prior service enlistees are high school or equivalent graduates while 77% of all recruits are trained, prior service members. Retention is also up in FY 88. We had a reenlistment rate of 87% for non-prior service and 92% for our prior service members. Continued improvement in this area is a major goal for 1989.

This recruiting and retention success, combined with our high participation rate - 98% for officers and 95% for enlisted members in FY 88 - allows us to maintain a motivated, top quality force. Perhaps one of the best examples of this quality force was the selection of CMSgt Roy Arakaki as one of the 12 Outstanding Airmen of the Year in the entire Air Force for 1988. A chief of loadmaster standardization and evaluation at the 445th Military Airlift Wing (MAW), Norton AFB, California, Chief Arakaki is a shining example of the citizen airmen who make up the Air Force Reserve.

While we have had significant recruiting successes, I would be remiss if I did not point out the difficulty we are facing in our Air Reserve Technician (ART) manning. The Air Reserve Technician continues to be the backbone of our Reserve unit program. Unfortunately, ART recruiting has lagged over the past five years, primarily because Civil Service compensation has

fallen far behind the private sector. With the continuing high-level of airline hiring, we anticipate this situation will only get worse -- especially in our pilot and aircraft maintenance areas.

Medical Readiness

The Air Force Reserve has made consistent strides in medical readiness and our manning in this area continues to improve. Again, we owe a great deal of this success to strong Congressional leadership and support for medical recruiting and retention. Our medical stipend program is operational, and we expect it to help fill critical physician vacancies. By raising the maximum age for initial medical appointment and the maximum age for retirement, we are now able to recruit to a broader physician base. Additionally, the accession bonus program for critical skills will be operational by 1 April. To take full advantage of these tools, we plan to increase the number of dedicated medical recruiters.

As I reported last year, in response to the 1987 Defense Authorization Bill, we continue to expand our involvement in the Combat Casualty Care Course (C-4) and readiness training for all medical disciplines. Our efforts are aimed at offering well qualified medical professionals purposeful and applicable training. On the down side, however, we have only 88% of the physicians and nurses we need -- a shortage of approximately 90 and 260 respectively. We are confident that existing incentive and bonus programs will help us to meet our physician goals, but the outlook for nurses is cloudy. Although the Reserve is having difficulty competing with opportunities provided by the private sector, we are leaving no stone unturned in our effort to reverse this situation.

Exercises

The Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) is a manpower pool of individuals who have had previous military training (either on active duty or in the Selected Reserve) and have a remaining military service obligation. These members are not assigned to units and have no participation obligation. However, they may voluntarily participate in certain types of training.

In order to assess this manpower resource, the Secretary of Defense mandated the services to order IRR members to one day of active duty each year during the period of FY 1987-1992. In 1989, we plan to conduct this screening in a manner similar to the actual process that would be used during mobilization. Under this concept, we will identify selected members of the IRR with critical specialties and move them to a technical training center for processing. We will then evaluate their skill retention, identify follow-on training requirements, and simulate assignment actions based on anticipated manning requirements. This test will provide an excellent assessment of the actual backfill capability of this important mobilization resource.

We test our units as well to determine their capabilities. Last year the Air Force Reserve played a significant role in both Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and Air Force exercise programs. Not only did 44 of our 58 flying units participate, but so did 172 combat support and combat service support units. Perhaps less visible than the flyers, our aerial ports, aeromedical and medical, enroute maintenance, communications and engineering teams truly make these exercises meaningful and realistic. Over 30,000 Reservists participated in FY 88 exercises which included VOLANT OAK and AHUAS TARA in Central America, DISPLAY DETERMINATION in Europe, and TEAM SPIRIT in the Pacific.

OPERATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Air Force Reserve flying units logged more than 223,000 hours in FY 88, flying unit-equipped and associate strategic airlift, tactical airlift, fighter, rescue and tanker aircraft. Our flying is not limited to local training missions. In quantitative terms, the by-product of our world-wide Reserve contribution to MAC is impressive. MAC-gained units flew in excess of 140,000 hours in FY 88. Our Reserve tactical airlift was responsible for deploying 32,000 troops (airdropping 16,000) and 4,000 tons of cargo (airdropping 500 tons). We continue to play an important role in REFORGER in Europe. Reserve crews and aircraft were even called upon to transport Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty verification teams to Moscow.

The Air Force Reserve, in conjunction with the Air National Guard, continues to maintain a year-round rotation in Panama in direct support of United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) with six C-130s, seven aircrews, and 60 support personnel. Last year VOLANT OAK crews flew 331 missions carrying over 10,000 passengers and over 2500 tons of cargo. A significant portion of this effort was in support of USSOUTHCOM's "Good Neighbor Programs."

In the area of competitions, a Reserve crew commanded by Lt Col Ken McKibban was selected as the "Best KC-10 Crew" during the 1988 SAC Bombing and Navigation Competition. Assigned to the 452nd Air Refueling Wing (AREFW), March AFB, California, the crew amassed an impressive score of 98.55 out of a possible 100 points.

In March of last year, a Reserve crew from the 459th MAW, Andrews AFB, Maryland, responded to an urgent request to support the deployment of the 82nd Airborne Division into Honduras. This Reserve crew, commanded by Major Tom Carter, flew the first aircraft into Palmerola Air Base, Honduras, in support of JCS Exercise "GOLDEN PHEASANT."

Crews from six Reserve units supported a critical UN Peacekeeping deployment to Iraq in August of 1988. Known as "OPERATION POST ROAD," we lifted 316 tons of cargo and 170 passengers during this deployment.

In conjunction with proficiency training, our flying units are often requested to provide a variety of humanitarian services. Air Force Reserve units were credited with saving 49 lives in FY 88 while performing over 100 search and rescue missions. During 1988, we transported over 880,000 pounds of humanitarian relief supplies, including 66,000 pounds of life-saving cargo to Jamaica after last year's devastating hurricane.

Most recently, Reserve crews from, Andrews AFB, Maryland, Westover AFB, Massachusetts, and Kelly AFB, Texas were instrumental in flying emergency missions to support the Armenian earthquake relief effort. Our crews became ambassadors of goodwill as they provided vitally needed supplies to survivors of this tragedy.

When we think of the Air Force Reserve, we normally focus on our unit program. It is important to remember that we also have over 12,000 highly trained Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs) who work directly with their active duty counterparts. As but one example of the contributions these IMAs make, the Air Force Systems Command has documented over $178 million in cost savings since 1982 directly attributed to the efforts of their assigned IMAs.

Unique Reserve Missions

The Air Force Reserve has several unique missions. We provide 100% of the DoD fixed-wing, large area aerial spray capability. Additionally, along with the Air National Guard, we

provide 100% of the Air Force augmentation to the airborne fire fighting effort of the US Forestry Service. In support of this mission, the 943rd TAG from March AFB, California dropped over 498,000 gallons of fire retardant during 166 missions as they helped firefighters battle the raging forest fires in our western states this past year.

APPROPRIATIONS

The Air Force Reserve is programmed for 177 mission support and 58 flying units in FY 90. The Air Force Operation and Maintenance (O&M) appropriation provides for the day-to-day operating expenses of Reserve bases and units. It includes civilian personnel pay, aviation and ground fuels, depot maintenance, real property maintenance, and supplies. This appropriation decreases in FY 90 by $64.1 million, a program reduction of 7.5%.

The O&M increases in FY 90 occur primarily in F-16 Tactical Fighters ($17 million), KC-135 robusting ($3.2 million), and price growth ($16.6 million). Major program reductions include C-130 Tactical Airlift (-$9.7 million); C-141 associate proficiency sortie flying hours (-$7.5 million); C-5 associate proficiency sortie flying hours (-$6.7 million); and civilian workyear levels and contract funding for maintenance and repair of facilities (-$12.3 million). The depot maintenance program drops $33.8 million while base operating support funding decreases by $2.1 million.

The Reserve Personnel, Air Force (RP,AF) appropriation provides for the pay and allowances of Reservists during training, while performing special tours of active duty, and while in school. It also includes funding for full-time Reservist support of the Reserve program as well as students participating in junior

and senior Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) programs and the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program. This appropriation increases by $14.3 million in FY 90.

The RP,AF increases in FY 90 occur primarily in pay raises ($21.7 million), support for F-16 aircraft ($10.1 million) and support for KC-135 robusting ($2.5 million). Decreases occur primarily in revised retired pay accrual rates (-$46.9 million)

As a final observation on appropriations, the FY 90 budget request significantly reduces funding for military construction. Until the last few years, this program was considerably underfunded and did not allow for timely replacement and/or repair of World War II facilities. Although we are receiving our fair share to meet current construction requirements, we are not able to address the considerable backlog of facility requirements that resulted from previous shortfalls.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the combat readiness and war fighting capability of the Air Force Reserve are vital elements within the Total Force. Modernization and readiness training continue to be our primary concerns as we strive to maximize our ability to defend this nation during a time of reduced defense spending.

We are proud of what we have accomplished in 1988. We owe a special vote of thanks to our families and employers who supported the men and women of the Air Force Reserve and made their achievements possible. We heartily acknowledge the combined efforts of the Reservist, family, and civilian employer which enable us to provide our services to the Air Force and to our country. Without this teamwork, the absences from home and

office, attendance at frequent training activities, and all-hour availability would be impossible to endure. Finally, the superb support Congress has seen fit to provide to Reservists, their families, and employers is essential, reassuring, and gratifying. I remain confident this momentum will prevail in the 101st Congress.

This concludes my prepared statement, Mister Chairman. I am ready to respond to your questions.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Major General Roger P. Scheer is chief of Air Force Reserve, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C., and commander, Headquarters Air Force Reserve, a separate operating agency located at Robins Air Force Base, Ga. As chief of Air Force Reserve, General Scheer serves as the principal adviser on Reserve matters to the Air Force chief of staff. As commander of Headquarters Air Force Reserve, he has full responsibility for the supervision of all U.S. Air Force Reserve units around the world.

General Scheer was born Nov. 13, 1934, in Akron, Colo., and graduated from high school in Hinsdale, Ill., in 1952. He received a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Colorado, Boulder, in 1957 and a master's degree in business administration from Central State University, Edmond, Okla., in 1977.

After receiving his commission as a second lieutenant through the University of Colorado's Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps program, General Scheer earned his pilot wings in 1958 at Webb Air Force Base, Texas. He then completed training at Moody Air Force Base, Ga., and was assigned to Ramstein Air Base, West Germany, flying F-86D's with the 514th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron. In 1961 the general transferred to Spangdahlem Air Base, West Germany, where he served as standardization and evaluation officer with the 8th Tactical Fighter Squadron, flying F-100s and F-105s.

He returned to the United States in 1963 and was assigned to the 4th Tactical Fighter Wing, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, N.C., as standardization and evaluation officer, flying F-105s. During the last six months of this tour of duty, he was on temporary duty at Incirlik Air Base, Turkey, as a member of a rotational squadron.

General Scheer then was assigned to the 67th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, in August 1965. Almost immediately he was sent on temporary duty to Korat Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand, where in 1965 and 1967 he flew 168 combat missions. In July 1969 he transferred to the 355th Tactical Fighter Wing at Takhli Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand, where he served as operations officer and chief of standardization and evaluation and again flew F-105s.

In March 1970 he separated from active duty and joined Loewi and Co. in Chicago as a stockbroker. Eighteen months later, he went to work in the A-10 Marketing Division of Fairchild-Republic at Farmingdale, N.Y.

After the Air Force announced that the former C-124 Reserve unit at Tinker Air Force Base, Okla., would be the first Air Force Reserve unit to convert to a tactical fighter mission and be assigned F-105s, General Scheer applied for a full-time air reserve technician position with that unit. He subsequently joined the 507th Tactical Fighter Group at Tinker in early 1972, serving as operations and training officer for the 465th Tactical Fighter Squadron until January 1973 when he was named group commander. In May 1978 he became commander of the 301st Tactical Fighter Wing, Carswell Air Force Base, Texas. During his command, the wing and its subordinate units were equipped with F-4D's. The general served as deputy to the chief of Air Force Reserve at Air Force headquarters from April 1983 until May 1985,

when he became commander of 10th Air Force, Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas. He assumed his present position in November 1986.

A command pilot with more than 5,000 flying hours, General Scheer logged almost 450 combat hours in F-105s during his Southeast Asia tours of duty. His military decorations and awards include the Silver Star with one oak leaf cluster, Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross with four oak leaf clusters, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Medal with eight oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal, Presidential Unit Citation Emblem, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award Ribbon, Combat Readiness Medal with three oak leaf clusters, National Defense Service Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Vietnam Service Medal with three service stars, Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with four oak leaf clusters, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon, Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm and Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

His civic affiliations include the Air Force Association; Reserve Officers Association; Fort Worth, Texas, Civic Leaders Association; and the Fort Worth Air Power Council, a group of leading citizens interested in furthering the objectives of the Air Force.

He was promoted to major general June 30, 1986, with same date of rank.

General Scheer is married to the former Sandra Foster of Glencoe, Ill. They have three daughters: Lisa, Lauren and Paige.

OVERSEAS MISSIONS

Senator INOUYE. I would like to submit questions that I asked of General Temple and the National Guard units, one relating to overseas missions, and the other that related to the report in the GAO. If you could share with us your thoughts on that, I would appreciate it.

General WARD. Mr. Chairman, overseas deployment training is a superb exercise, a great vehicle for retention, and very, very useful. We believe that the initiative in Europe for heavy equipment maintenance is very useful and will prove to be a very productive initiative.

Overseas deployment training to improve MOS qualification and provide other realistic missions will prove to be highly productive.

With respect to the second question, I have, only very late last night, received a copy of the GAO study. I believe the services certainly honor the intent of Congress in these appropriations. I believe, however, that the reference in the GAO report is focused on moneys appropriated for dedicated procurement and subsequent offsets in current and successive years to the moneys that the Army would have put into equipment for the Reserve component structure.

As you well know, the readiness of the Army Reserve, which has been the least ready of all the services, has grown significantly over the last couple of years, because of things like dedicated procurement, and because of a coherent total Army procurement policy.

We still have a very long way to go.

Senator INOUYE. The study is entitled, "Reserve Components Provide Opportunities To Improve National Guard and Reserve Policies and Programs." So I would ask that you study this and share with us your thoughts, your criticisms, or your agreements or disagreements. Because I am certain that as we proceed in our work, this report will be quite often referred to.

So we would like to have your side of the story available while we do this.

[The information follows:]

EQUIPMENT

The analysis of equipment distribution provided in the GAO report was, on the whole, thorough and impartial. The USAR agrees with current equipment distribution guidance. However, some issues require clarification from a USAR perspective. The USAR has a $3.129 billion shortfall of its wartime equipment requirement. The P1-R extract for fiscal year 1990 budgets $100.3 million for Other Procurement Army for the USAR. It will take an exceptionally long period of time to overcome the requirements shortfall at that procurement rate. Establishment of a component goal for procurement appropriations has been a good first step towards better equipping the USAR. By the nature of our structure, the USAR is very dependent upon the Other Procurement Army appropriation. The Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation has enabled us to purchase tactical vehicles, radios, and other support equipment that would otherwise be unavailable.

By design, many non-combat units within the USAR are early employers as well as deployers. The USAR fully supports the concept of "First to Employ/Deploy, First to be Equipped," and, as such, makes a concentrated effort to provide mission essential equipment to those units that will be employed/deployed in early operations. However, Congress also has a concern that monies appropriated to improve readiness over recent years have not shown the anticipated return on investment. Equipment readiness gains have been made, but equipment requirements have increased at a faster rate. The USAR portion of the Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation buys available mission essential equipment. Procurability constraints have hampered program execution as addressed in the GAO report. The $455 million from the FY86-87 Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation purchased mission essential equipment, $80 million of which improved equipment on hand status of 145 units to C-3 level. The remaining equipment purchased increased the capabilities of nearly 1,000 units. These units could not be improved to C-3 because other essential equipment could not be procured for reasons varying from obsolescence to uneconomical order quantities (low density items). Although unable to buy all needed equipment assets, the USAR obligated all monies for needed mission essential equipment.

Page 43 of the GAO report referred to two issues relating to equipment appropriation inefficiencies—early agency inexperience and lack of procurement plans. While these may have been hindrances early on in the execution of the Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation program, these areas are no longer a problem. The USAR is now much more experienced in equipment acquisition and equipment requirements projection using the Army's procurement planning and distribution systems. Reserve component equipment requirements are included in the Total Army requirement. However, funding priorities may preclude procurement.

In closing, I reiterate, the USAR generally agrees with the fairness and impartiality of the report. The recommendations contained on page 50 of the GAO report are consistent with current practices/policies. My comments today address inferences that may have been drawn from the report and are intended to clarify the report for the benefit of the committee.

General WARD. We still have an equipment shortfall in the Army Reserve of about $3.2 billion.

TRAINING OVERSEAS

Senator INOUYE. Well, if I may just ask each of you if you have any thoughts on overseas missions. Do you think it is a good idea, or is it too dangerous? The other thing is, are you just sending mechanics, or are you sending combat units?

Admiral SMITH. Well, as we said here, we have Maritime Air Patrol squadrons, Reserve squadrons, operating out of Misawa, Japan, in operational missions looking for Russian submarines.

We have our Atlantic squadrons flying out of Rota, Spain, performing the same missions in the Mediterranean.

We recently had Reservists in Europe at the airhead supplying the air logistic support to the battle groups performing in an exercise over there.

We have exercising in the Pacific, cargo handling battalions, that is done on a routine basis.

And at almost any time throughout the year, we have sailors and officers in the fleet, ranging from the fleet staffs that they augment, to the individual ships, doing the jobs they would do if we go to war.

Senator INOUYE. How long would they generally serve overseas on these missions?

Admiral SMITH. It is a normal 2 weeks ACDUTRA, extendable. We can go as much as 17 days. When we operated in Operation Teamwork 1988, when we had the two battle groups operating in the Norwegian Sea, we supplied the support at two locations in England and one in Norway, and rotated two crews in on their ACDUTRA.

It was a total Reserve evolution, and the fleet could not tell the difference. All they knew was that they got everything they needed as they needed it. So they were there, and they were going about to their jobs in a very effective manner.

Senator INOUYE. They lived up to all of your expectations?

Admiral SMITH. No; they exceeded my expectations, which were already high, sir.

General LOONEY. Sir, I would like to second what General Ward said about the overseas missions as it pertains to retention and to say it is a big value in recruiting troops who join the Marine Corps Reserve for the opportunity to deploy overseas with active organizations in training exercises. We just brought a battalion back from Norway in Teamwork earlier this year.

I have not seen the GAO report, and I will provide you comments on that, sir.

[The information follows:]

Acquisition of equipment in support of the Marine Corps Reserve Component is, and will continue to be, a high priority in the Marine Corps procurement strategy. All Marine Corps acquisitions are programmed and procured as a single process, with concurrent fielding to the Active and Reserve forces simultaneously.

As indicated within the GAO report, the FY88 PMC appropriation was reduced by $20 million in the expectation that National Guard and Reserve (NGR) Equipment Appropriation was to receive a $20 million increase in FY87. The reduction was taken by the Department of the Navy in order to meet the reduced Navy FY88 Total Obligation Activity.

Although a reduction of $20 million was levied upon the FY88 PMC appropriation that was allocated for Reserve equipment procurement, that same equipment, however, was procured with NGR fund increase. Basically, procurement was effected for what had been budgeted.

As shown by the following list the PMC allocated for Reserves has maintained between a 2-4 percent ratio of the total PMC appropriation.

FY88 Column

($ in millions)

Budget Submit	Date	Reserves	Total PMC	%
FY88 PresBud	2/87	41.8	1,402.4	3
FY89 ABS	2/88	42.6	1,295.6	3
FY90 PresBud	2/89	33.4	1,275.6	3
		FY89 Column		
FY88 PresBud	2/87	27.7	1,646.5	2
FY89 ABS	2/88	43.5	1,157.3	4
FY90 PresBud	2/89	25.3	1,291.8	2

Historically, the Reserves have received their fair share. The FY88 reduction of $20 million was a one time occurrence. In every other instance the NGR increase was additive to the original budgeted amount and was not offset by a reduction in the PMC appropriation. Even with a reduction of $20 million in FY88 the ratio was maintained at 3%.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

General Scheer?

General SCHEER. Mr. Chairman, we send each of our units, both flying and nonflying, overseas at least every 3 years. In addition, we have people training in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. And as you know, we split the Panama full-time rotation of six C-130's with the Air National Guard.

We answered this subcommittee last year, I believe it was, on what more we could do in this area. We could do some more in Europe in the light of engineering units, communicators, aerial ports, not big numbers, but there would be methods of improving that a little bit.

PANAMA PERMANENT ROTATION

I would like to point out though, that the six aircraft permanent rotation in Panama takes 14 of our C-130 units to support this mission. When you have to put people down there on a 2- or 3-week basis, full-time, all year, it just takes an awful lot of people to be able to support.

So being able to go to Europe, let us say, and support on a fully deployed, full-time basis, active duty units coming out, just is not feasible.

I think if we were maybe to take some real imaginative initiatives, and we have not looked at this at all, if we were to be asked to get over to Europe in a larger manner, perhaps there are enough Americans already in Europe that we could build an organization in Europe and not require a deployment back and forth for some smaller units.

As I've said, we have not looked at this issue but if we were asked to study this a little further, that would probably be the next step.

SHORTAGE OF UNITS

General WARD. Mr. Chairman, General Scheer's comment prompted me to think of the following: In the Army Reserve, which is the largest Reserve element, and including the IRR, we have about 16,000 Reservists who live outside the 50 States, in Europe, Asia. We have organized those people as much as possible, but we still have a way to go yet in a few of the theaters, to get as many soldiers as possible into units.

For example, the rear area elements and the headquarters that control the rear battle of the 3d Armored Division and the 3d Infantry Division are now Reserve units. We have in the 7th ARCOM in Europe, 17 units, and we should have about 25 units by the end of this fiscal year.

Senator INOUYE. Have they participated in exercises?

General WARD. Yes, sir; they do their IDT training with the 2d Infantry Division. They participate in Reforger with them. They go to the field with them. They train during the week. They come by the division headquarters on their way home from work.

Senator INOUYE. 16,000 of them?

General WARD. Yes, sir. We have, in Europe, 5,000, and about 3,000 in Germany; and scattered throughout the world we have a total of about 16,000.

As much as possible we are placing those people in units as either IMA's, into Reserve training units [RTU's], or actually units that have real world deployment mission. So we do not have the situation in which we try and mobilize those soldiers, bring them back to the United States, and then ship them back again.

For example, I found some people in IX Corps last week who had mobilization missions to Trippler, to turn around and go back to Hawaii, right back to IX Corps. We said that was silly. We will make them early-deploying and forward-deploying elements.

We are working on this in every overseas, forward-deployed area where we have reservists to ensure that they will not be deploying out of theater only to redeploy back. There is a lot of opportunity for leverage.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Kasten?

MINESWEEPING

Senator KASTEN. Mr. Chairman, thank you. I see we are about to go to five bells on our vote, and I will be very quick.

Admiral Smith, I have a question that really follows from the discussions that we have just had with Senator Inouye and also your so-called hidden question, specifically with regard to minesweepers.

A number of the minesweepers that are coming on-line will be manned by the Naval Reserve. It is my understanding, and I would like for you to explain, is it that you have got some minesweepers that have part full-time and part Reserve, or active duty and part Reserve, or do you have an active duty minesweeper, and then over here you have got a Reserve minesweeper? But, anyway, I would like for you to explain that.

And then my next question is going to be, it is my understanding that the minesweepers that went to the Persian Gulf were not manned by any Reservist personnel, but by active duty personnel only. And that kind of goes to the heart of your question, was that because these people could not perform in the Persian Gulf, or what was the reason that they would be training on the minesweepers and, in fact, then when they are called up, they would only work with the active duty personnel?

Admiral SMITH. We looked at the Total Force, which was the intent of Congress and the administration some years ago, and put into the Reserve those forces that you are not likely to need in a routine peacetime situation. The Navy had not used mine warfare since the Korean War, except for the mining in Vietnam.

So that was a good mission to put into the Reserve. The Reserve picked it up and did extremely well with it. We have the Navy's mine warfare expertise in the Naval Reserve.

When it came time to call up the minesweepers, these old ships that had been commissioned in the early 1950's, it validated the Naval Reserve force ship program that these old ships were ready to deploy, they did deploy, and they performed.

They did not require extensive maintenance and did not require dry-docking. They had been well maintained and operated in the Naval Reserve Force. But the Selected Reserve crew, 40 percent of the crew that had been paid and trained for years to be a part of that ship, were not recalled.

Now I cannot speak to why they were not recalled; I speak to the end result, which was the purpose of my comment earlier.

If we are going to have Reservists paid and trained to carry out a warfare mission, then the force commanders that are going to possibly need those forces have to have the accessibility to the people with that equipment.

Now your third question, or the second part of that question was, when they deployed to the gulf we did have reservists aboard. We had our full-time Reservists, our TAR's, and they were aboard.

We also had aboard those ships and also two Reserve frigates that deployed to the Persian Gulf, volunteer reservists who took some of the billets. But the balance of those billets had to be filled by active duty personnel we took off of other ships.

Can the Reserve carry out the minesweeping mission in the future? Absolutely. We can do an extremely good job with it. That fits the Naval Reserve. But, would the Navy be smart in putting those ships in the Reserve? It is being looked at right now in the force mix. Because if they are going to have to have accessibility to those ships, can they afford to have that much capability in the Reserve? That is the Navy's dilemma.

Senator KASTEN. Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of things that I would like to follow up on, but in the interest of time I will follow up with questions for the record.

Senator KASTEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you, Admiral.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

I am just trying to decide whether I should stay here and forget the voting or go to vote. The voting may be important.

I gather that my vote is necessary. I hope you gentlemen will not mind sticking around for 10 minutes.

[A brief recess was taken.]

UNIT READINESS

Senator INOUYE. I thank you for your patience. All of you have had problems in the past on unit readiness caused by equipment shortages. Therefore, it was with some surprise when we learned that the Army Reserve had decided to spend funds appropriated in previous years for miscellaneous equipment of about $30 million for tugboats.

TUGBOATS

I realize this is a small item, but it has potential which may be greater. I bring this up because these tugboats were specifically denied by the Congress for active forces.

Would you care to comment on this, General Ward?

General WARD. Mr. Chairman, I would be happy to.

Indeed, the language in the 1988 conference report suggested that the funding of additional tugboats be deferred until the report

was completed indicating whether that mission would belong to the Army or should be transferred to the Military Sealift Command.

That interpretation is reinforced by the fact that in the same report paragraph the Army was told it could award such a contract using 1987 money.

The study was completed by JCS and submitted to the Appropriation subcommittees in April 1988. JCS concluded that the mission properly belonged to the Army, and the Army's only unit for this is the 949th Floating Craft Company in Baltimore, MD. Among the four boats that it is authorized, four are about 40 years old and have been coded no longer acceptable for operational use. Not only were those boats old, but they were dangerous. We had an exercise a couple of years ago using them, and one of the boats got stranded at sea for 4 days.

After JCS reported back that we still had the mission, we had two options: disband the unit or get new boats. We needed that unit.

We had some discussions with two of the main CINC's, who said they are crucial for their operations. In fact, they are the nail that kept the horse's shoe on in one of those operations.

Accordingly, we looked to where we could be able to get those tugboats. None were available from the active component and we wanted to get that unit to a ready condition and that it could perform its mission therefore, we purchased the boats.

I can get into it further in closed session if you want.

Senator INOUYE. No; I am glad to have that explanation on the record.

SHIFT OF ACTIVE SHIPS TO NAVAL RESERVE

Admiral Smith, a former Secretary of the Navy, suggested moving 100 active ships into the Naval Reserve, do you share this point of view?

Admiral SMITH. Well, I take it as a compliment that the former Secretary of the Navy thought so highly of the Naval Reserve that he would make that comment. In that regard, I would take it positively.

But, before we talk about putting anything into the Naval Reserve, Mr. Chairman, I think we have to address two things. First of all, the active Navy is severely stretched right now in force structure in carrying out its peacetime requirements. And we see that in a recent increase in the perstempo of our people.

So if we are going to have active force structure come into the Reserve, then we have got to address the commitments that are presently being laid on the Navy to carry out as a matter of routine.

The second thing is the issue that I mentioned earlier. Before we take anything out of the active forces that we are likely to need in something short of total mobilization, we have got to resolve the accessibility of the Reserve. So that those force commanders have assurance that if those forces shift from active to Reserve, if something happens and they need them, they can get them.

Having said that, Mr. Lehman also put some added input into that, one of which was that to grow that Reserve force you are

going to have to put a lot more incentives in it. And he talked about paying more. So that would be a factor in getting more people.

The other thing he talked about was changing the training mode. He said we ought to do away with the weekend drills and go with 3 weeks a year.

Well, I think before we did something like that we would want to look at the effect that would have on reservists and their relationship with employers.

So, before we could address any of those issues, I believe those things would have to be resolved, and then we could take a look at further expansion.

BALANCE OF ACTIVE AND RESERVE DIVISIONS

Senator INOUYE. Do any of you others have thoughts? For example, Secretary Lehman suggested that we could have 10 active divisions in the Army and 18 in the Reserves, presently it is 18 active and 10 Reserves.

Any thoughts on that?

General WARD. Mr. Chairman, I think the question assignment of missions to the Army Reserve has to be coupled with the question of how you resource those missions. The assignment of missions to the active components when unresourced would give you the same kind of unready units that you would have in the Reserves.

Most of our combat service support units perform their mission extraordinarily well. Indeed, one of the CINC's wrote me a letter about 3 months ago in which he said a particular kind of transportation unit is almost always better than an active one because they have more stability in the technical specialties.

However, you must resource the unit accurately and appropriately, and that means some full-time manning. Congress set a goal several years ago of about 14 percent full-time mannings. The Army Reserve today has about 8 percent; so we have never attained the overall goal.

However, for those units that have an appropriate level of 8 to 10 percent or 12 percent—in the case of aviation units it is around 20 to 25 percent—they can adequately perform a mission assigned to them, unless you have a requirement for deployment within about a week.

But we do have units in the Reserve that have a requirement to mobilize in a day, M-plus one, and deploy in M-plus two or three. Those few units we have tested quite frequently, and they meet the tests.

The question is, is there the political will to be able to utilize them? It is a matter of resourcing, and if you resource them at levels for full-time manning that is below some sensible level needed for maintenance and planning, you will not have ready units.

If you resource them to a level that makes some sense, you can certainly have highly effective units.

I am not sure that you can have an early-deploying, light infantry battalion or light infantry brigade made up of several battal-

ions that could mobilize and deploy within a week in the Reserve components. It may take you 1 or 2 days, 48 hours, just to get all people assembled.

But, nevertheless, there are opportunities for sensible resourcing and sensible mission allocation.

General LOONEY. Mr. Chairman, the transfer of active structure to the Reserves must be contingent upon the mission of the unit and whether or not the unit can be adequately trained during its drill weekends and its active duty for training. In addition, resources to support increase in the inspector/instructor staffs, the full-time support personnel as General Ward mentioned, equipment, manning and end strength, recruiting and facilities construction be required.

At this time the Marine Corps Reserve does not have the resources to accommodate any more structure transfer from the Active Component. We are already planning to transfer in the next 3 fiscal years approximately 2,000 artillery structure spaces, and approximately 1,100 bulk fuel and bridging billets that are coming to the Reserves. That has been programmed.

Other than that, our resources are limited.

Senator INOUYE. General Scheer?

General SCHEER. Yes, sir.

As my colleague in the Guard said in the last panel, if the threat would dictate that the force mix be changed, we would first look at robusting existing fighter units to 24, and all the airlift and tanker units, at least up to 12.

There are very economic quantities that could be done by robusting with no infrastructure increase and an overall increase of capability really for a very small amount of money.

HURRICANE RECONNAISSANCE

Senator INOUYE. Now, if I may ask General Scheer a question on the WC-130 hurricane reconnaissance aircraft.

As you know, the Congress rejected the plan to deactivate this Air Force Reserve aircraft unit, because we felt that it provided critical warning and reconnaissance in several parts of the globe.

And in the rejection of the plan we appropriated funds for the Air Force and the Reserve to continue this program, and also funded modernization of the WC-130 aircraft.

We now understand that the amended Bush budget will propose transferring this mission and the aircraft to the Department of Commerce, even though Commerce has not agreed; is that correct?

General SCHEER. Early on, Mr. Chairman, there was talk about NOAA taking over this mission. Since then the Department of Commerce had said "No" to that. So the Air Force has committed to the weather mission. I know that acting Secretary McGovern committed to it, and that the Air Force would, via the Air Force Reserve, continue the hurricane reconnaissance mission in the gulf and the Caribbean.

That is still the Air Force position, Mr. Chairman. And I do not know yet how that position will come across in the amended budget, but I do know that as of right now, the Air Force's position is to maintain weather reconnaissance via the Air Force Reserve,

and satisfy all the hurricane hunting missions in the Caribbean and the gulf.

WARTIME MEDICAL READINESS

Senator INOUYE. Earlier this year the committee heard testimony from the directors of the service medical commands, and for the first time, the chief nurses also.

The central role of the Reserve component in meeting the wartime medical requirements was clearly identified in their testimony. What is the situation in the Reserves for recruitment and retention of physicians and nurses?

General WARD. Mr. Chairman, in the Army, the green-suit side, about 78 percent of our field hospitals are Reserve component hospitals. We have the major shortages there, in personnel doctors, nurses, and the enlisted category for licensed practical nurses.

However, to this date in this fiscal year, we have increased the number of doctors by 355 and the number of nurses by a little over 600. Our current shortfall in doctors is about 2,100.

Senator INOUYE. A 2,100 shortage?

General WARD. 2,100. We are required to have almost 8,000 doctors; we have about 5,800 doctors. However, we are closing the gap at a rate of around 700 to 800 a year, which will give us 3 years to eliminate the shortage of 10,800. The shortfall of nurses is about 10,300. We have requirements for 21,500 nurses and an inventory of about 10,700.

The recruiting mission this year has a target in doctors of 1,000 and nurses of 1,200. USARREC has been given the authority to produce nurses, and ROTC is also producing nurses. So we think the nurse shortfall will begin to also improve, but we may be looking at 5 years before we get there.

There are a number of things happening to reduce that shortfall. The shortage of doctors is concentrated, not in all those with MD's, but in five critical surgical specialties—general, thoracic, neurosurgery, orthopedic surgery, general surgery, and anesthesiology.

Among nurses, we have shortages in emergency room and operating room specialties.

We have expanded our nurse corps to include part-time civilian nurses. In the budget, there is an additional AGR authorization to help us recruit. We implemented the National Army Medical Department Augmentation Detachment, which offers certain flexible training opportunities while eliminating many geographical constraints on units.

For example, we will have a unit which at full strength in its enlisted personnel, but for some strange geographic, economic reason, will tend not to be able to get other doctors it needs from that area. We are able to fill that unit with doctors from another geographic area. They will do their annual training with that unit and meet with them two or three times during the year.

That program is young but is working out very nicely, by the way.

The new Specialized Training Assistant Program, the Health Bonus Repayment Program, and the Health Bonus Test Program, in which you have committed $2.1 million, are all helping us.

The one area which is not coming along all that well is licensed practical nurses, who hold the 91-Charlie MOS. While the number of doctors and nurses we have available in the IRR and other places, we can probably make our requirements for these professionals, we are short the 91-Charlie MOS across the board. I do not have them in the IRR. I have only about 600 there.

There are a number of reasons for that. Most significantly, it reflects the tremendous shortage of that category of skilled medical professionals in the civilian area.

We have a new program called the Specialized Training for Army Readiness Program [STAR], which is a stipend program for people in community colleges to become 91-C's. The initial input on that looks like it is going to be a very successful program. But it only began in February, and it is really too early to make any firm judgments.

We are making a number of concerted efforts within the Army to look at doctrine to see if we cannot doctrinally segregate the required levels of skills and pattern them so that we ensure that we place personnel at the appropriate skill level.

It is not an easy problem and it is the main restraining factor related to medical readiness.

I might point out the active component requires less than 1,000 licensed practical nurses. The Reserve requirement is about 8,000. The shortage has, therefore, been concentrated in the Army Reserve.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral?

Admiral SMITH. I would like to report some good news, Mr. Chairman.

MEDICAL RECRUITING SUCCESS

Last year was our first full year where we had officer recruiters doing medical recruiting for the Naval Reserve. And the results were almost immediate. We made 125 percent of our physician goal last year in recruiting. At the same time, we reduced the number of critical specialties from 16 to six. So we are getting the people into the right areas.

We only achieved 90 percent of our nurse goal, but that was far better than anyone told us we were going to do. But for the last three months we have exceeded nurse goal for the first time.

We continue to exceed the physician goal. All of these goals are based on the requirements coming on line. I expect that we are going to fully man all of our medical units by 1992.

Well, I do not want to appear flippant, I just see a great success in our recruiting and the direction that we are going in the specific skill areas.

Senator INOUYE. General?

General LOONEY. I appreciate the Admiral's rosy position, sir, but as you know, medical care for Marines is provided by the Navy. All is not well in our medical units associated with the Marine Corps Reserve. I do not have the figures with me, so I would like to provide those for the record, the manning versus requirement.

[The information follows:]

The following is the distribution of medical personnel in the Marine Corps Reserve:

	T/O	On hand	No. qualified	T/O qualified (percent)	On hand qualified (percent)
4th Marine Division med officers	40	33	28	70	85
Corpsmen	790	572	235	30	41
4th Marine Aircraft Wing med officers	39	36	18	46	50
Corpsmen	169	146	47	28	32
4th FSSG-Med Dep officers [1]	222	162	82	37	51
Corpsmen/dental techs	930	617	297	32	48

[1] Doctors, dentists, Medical Service Corps, nurses.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE MEDICAL UNITS

General LOONEY. Not that we are not working hard to satisfy the problem, but all is not as rosy as the Admiral says as it pertains to medical units within the Marine Corps Reserve.

Admiral SMITH. And that is a problem we have to work out with the Marines. Which of our assets are we going to put in those forces and what are we going to put into the new fleet hospitals and the other forces that are standing up?

General SCHEER. As I mentioned in my opening statement, our combat readiness in our medical units has increased from 75 to 95 percent in the last 2 years. And I would also like to point out that our growth in medical authorizations has doubled in this decade. So it is a moving target.

Overall, our recruiting and retention programs are paying dividends. In addition to the stipend and loan programs that General Ward mentioned, we are putting an awful lot of emphasis in combat skill training for our physicians, as opposed to the normal peacetime hospital training that they are used to, and which we have tended to train them in, in the past. In other words, getting the physicians and the nurses out of that environment and giving these combat casualty courses is, I am told, a whole different ball game in the medical area. And I think the kind of training and job satisfaction that goes with it has paid dividends in the retention area.

QUALITY OF LIFE

Senator INOUYE. A few weeks ago we had a hearing, and we called upon the senior enlisted persons, the sergeant majors and the chief petty officers, master chief petty officer I believe it is. And all of them agreed, for the active forces, a matter of highest concern was the quality of life, dependents, medical treatment, scheduling of duty rosters, et cetera.

In the Reserve, what would you consider to be your prime concern on the matter of personnel?

General WARD. We have recently done a study as to why people attrit out of the units of the Army Reserve. It is the first time we have ever done a longitudinal study by tracking the same soldier for a multiple of years.

The No. 1 item, the reasons they said they would leave, is inability to get promoted. This relates to caps on grades to some extent and perhaps to the way that we have structured the force. Another reason is pay problems, most of which we have fixed today.

The typical lower ranking enlisted soldier—61 percent of our people in troop program units—in the Army Reserve today; goes to college full-time or part-time, does not yet have many conflicts. Most of them are yet unmarried, so they do not have many family problems.

Training distractions, too much administration, and the inability to get promoted are common reasons for departing units.

This, I think, comes about as a function of the Army's downsizing units and grades. When a 17- to 21-year-old soldier comes out of high school and goes in the active component, he or she is not terribly unhappy to complete four years and still be a private first class or a specialist.

However, when he finishes his second 4 years and finishes college, and is now 25 or 26 years old, being a PFC or a specialist is no longer terribly rewarding. And we find that is probably the major reason we have turnover.

The second year of that study is now under review and it shows the same phenomena, probably even at a higher degree.

Training, if it is exciting, is a major factor in promoting retention. It is probably equivalent to having a high quality of life. Furthermore, we are improving the quality of training through things like ODT and the arrival of equipment that soldiers will go to war with for training.

Senator INOUYE. May we have a copy of that report?

General WARD. I will be happy to provide it for you.

[CLERK'S NOTE: Due to the size of the report, it will not be printed but will be retained in the subcommittee files.]

Senator INOUYE. Admiral Smith, do you have any comments?

Admiral SMITH. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I think that on active duty, the quality of life issue is much different than in the Reserve. They are concerned with time away from home, the long deployments, the concern with family support, and particularly medical care.

I know that because I have two sons on active duty, and one is enlisted, so I hear that first hand.

In the Reserve it is essentially what General Ward referred to. A Reserve sailor does not like to be jerked around.

They want to get orders on time, they want to have things ready for them when they are ready to go. They expect to have advancement opportunities as they improve their skill areas. They want to have the Reserve function in such a way that it is least disruptive to their job. And also they will demand good training.

So our job is to fix all of those, and they are the highest things on our priority.

IMPORTANT ASPECTS FOR RETENTION

General LOONEY. Mr. Chairman, I would consider capable, interested leadership by both NCO's and officers as one of the most im-

portant aspects. Added to that is interesting and challenging training out at the facility and in the field on drill weekends.

Senator INOUYE. Are you not able to provide interesting, challenging training?

General LOONEY. No, sir; we are providing challenging training. I am saying that the key behind the training is the leadership and the opportunity for realistic and challenging training.

General SCHEER. Yes, sir; I would agree with that.

The No. 1 key is realistic training and to give those people a job to do. As the total force has grown, and we have seen in the Air Force, where we are not just Reserve any more, we are actually augmenting forces, and as the degree of responsibility has ever been increasing on our people, and our ability to train them realistically in realistic deployments and so forth, the retention and recruiting has gone up in a time when unemployment has gone down.

That is of historical significance for us. In the past, our recruiting success went in the same direction as unemployment. It was tough to recruit when there was low unemployment.

So, you give the individual responsibility and he/she gets true job satisfaction, and all the other little irritants become insignificant.

I think I failed to mention this before, Mr. Chairman, when we were talking about what more we could do in Europe. About one-third of our people, or about one-third of all the air crews today in strategic airlift in the United States Air Force all over the world, are Reserve crews.

And any given day, whether it is C-5, C-141, DC-9, KC-10, one-third of those drew more guys are reservist crews. This kind of augmentation responsibility does more for retention for us than anything.

RESERVE FIGHTER PILOT

Senator INOUYE. What about your fighter pilots?

General SCHEER. Well, the same principle on that. Of our fighter pilots, we have about a 95-percent retention rate in pilots overall.

We participate in not only the overseas deployments, but also in the Red Flags and the Silver Flags. Every kind of active duty exercise that occurs, we are in. We participate in every competition, whether it is tanker, airlift, or the fighter competition.

And the crews can see that the Air Force has put these units into their contingency plans as early deployers. They can see that they are genuinely going to be called upon to deploy in the next crisis, and they are given the training and the resources to satisfy that requirement.

So overall, as I mentioned before, you give the individual the job satisfaction, and he is going to stay there.

Senator INOUYE. Gentlemen, I thank you for your patience and remaining with us all morning.

Your statements and your suggestions will be very important to us as we proceed in our discussions and deliberations. But as I told the Guard units, we will be calling upon you when the amended

Bush budget comes before us. We have no idea what changes, if any, will be made.

But I would anticipate that changes will be made. And ofttimes, when cuts are made, you get the cuts first. We want to make certain that the Reserve components remain strong and ready, because if these experts and consultants win the battle, you are going to be running the show here. You will have more Reserves than actives.

That being the case, we should not close our eyes to what will happen in this budget year. So, your input in the discussions we will have here on the Bush budget, will be very important.

I thank all of you on behalf of the committee, and I hope you realize that while we were having these hearings, there were, believe it or not, ten other subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee holding similar hearings.

For example, I had to miss four of them. And so it is not a matter of lack of interest. If any component of the military has a lot of interest, you people have it, because that is where the voters are, and Senators realize that, too.

SUBMITTED QUESTIONS

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing, but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR INOUYE

QUESTION: In FY 1989, Congress appropriated $115 million in the Guard and Reserve Appropriation for "Miscellaneous Equipment" procurement. Would you please summarize for the committee the items you intend to procure with this money and how will it impact on unit readiness?

General Ward: The U.S. Army Reserve portion ($30M) of the FY 1989 Guard and Reserve Miscellaneous Equipment Appropriation is being used to purchase SINCGARS radios for two separate infantry brigades and a separate infantry battalion. This new equipment will improve the readiness and communications capability of these units. As a result of this action, redistribution of their current communications assets will improve readiness in a number of combat support and combat service support units.

Admiral Smith: Of $144.6M FY-89 NG&RE funding for Naval Reserve, $20.0M was for "Miscellaneous Equipment," to be spent as follows:

- $10.0M for directed procurement of 12 AN/SQR-17A acoustical processors for refit on MIUW unit vans for improved ASW capability.
- $5.0M for Reserve Cargo Handling Battalion equipment:
  ($3.25M for materials handling equipment)
  ($1.5M for Civil Engineering Support equipment)
  ($0.25M for miscellaneous support equipment)
- $2.2M for Frigate Integrated Shipboard Tactical System for 4 FF-1052 class NRF frigates.
- $2.0M for medical training equipment.
- $0.8M for cryptological equipment.

Unit readiness comprises many interdependent elements: Readiness ratings for our reinforcing/sustaining units have improved from 45% to over 70% R/1 and 2 in the past two years. Less than 5% of these units are R4. The readiness of aircraft squadrons and NRF ships is also experienced steady improvement in readiness ratings. Upgrading existing equipment through refits and modifications is one of these elements and it allows for hands-on training otherwise unattainable on a regular basis. Using equipment and procedures fully integrated with fleet operations enhances unit readiness.

General Looney: In FY89 the Marine Corps Reserve received $10 million of the $115 million appropriated for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation for "Miscellaneous Equipment". These

funds will be used to procure ground combat support equipment, training devices and simulators. Other items we will procure are Tractors (all types), Lightweight Decontamination Units, AN/TPS-32 Improved Radar Display Systems, Marine Corps Tank Full-Crew Interactive Simulation Trainers (MCTFIST), MCTFIST Video Scenarios (jungle and cold weather) and AN/PSC-2 Digital Communications Terminals.

This funding will provide new capabilities or upgrade older systems with new, improved capabilities. Overall, the Marine Corps ground equipment goals for the Reserve are being satisfied. The equipment being procured with the FY89 funds does not satisfy the Reserves total requirement nor were they intended to. Current programs if funded will eliminate the remainder of the shortfall by the end of FY92. National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriations have contributed greatly towards the modernization of our ground and air Reserve forces. The readiness of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve units in terms of improved capability adn interoperability with the Active component has increased proportionately.

General Killey: The Air National Guard share of the appropriated amount for FY 1989 is $20 million. The Air National Guard plans to procure:

1. Three C-26A aircraft to replace C-130A operational support aircraft. Will provide operations and manpower savings by converting to the less costly systems that will be amortized in less than three years.
2. Communications equipment including three Mobile Air Traffic Control Towers and their Government Furnished Equipment, support equipment and spares. Will help to alleviate a portion of shortfall of mobile AN/TSW-7 Air Traffic Control Towers in ANG combat communications units assigned Air Traffic Control missions.
3. Medical equipment to replace medical/dental equipment that has passed its economic life expectancy or provide initial issue of equipment that is not currently on-hand. Reduced time spent in physical examinations and returns ANG members to unit training faster for other priority training events.
4. Core Automated Maintenance Systems for ANG interface with Active systems to tie unit aircraft maintenance and logistics systems together for real time parts order and weapon system management improving logistics readiness.
5. C-130 Self Contained Navigation Systems enhancing fleet navigational accuracy for increased drop zone reliability and performance.
6. Battle Damage Repair tool kits for F-16 and

KC-135 aircraft maintenance units. Will provide limited increases in unit battle repair capability for selected weapon system.

7. Night Vision Goggles for MH-60G and HC-130N rescue aircraft increasing nighttime capability to meet existing night tasking.

8. A-10 Low Altitude Safety and Targeting Enhancement Part-Task Trainers. Will provide economical risk free unit training enhancement at no operational sortie or logistic expense freeing aircraft and necessary spares for other priority readiness/sortie requirements.

General Scheer: The Air Force Reserve is procuring six C-130H aircraft, 9 MH-60G helicopters, the reengining of six KC-135A aircraft to the -E (JT-3D) configuration, enhanced Night Vision Goggle capability, C-130H spares, unit-level mobilization enhancements, and a visual capability for a C-5 Weapon System Trainer. Briefly, all of these will enhance the ability of specific units to meet their mission tasking, either by increasing the operational capability of the unit's equipage or improving the training which leads to the unit's improved readiness.

General Burdick: The Army National Guard portion of the FY 89 miscellaneous funding is $25 million. The Army National Guard has procured 230 each ($15.1 million) five ton cargo trucks, 46 each ($4.6 million) Ground/Vehicular Laser Locator Designators and 70 each ($5.3 million) An/ASM-190 electronic shop repair vans. The procurement of 230 five ton cargo trucks will provide new five tons to C-3 fill for 46 units and will allow the redistribution of currently on hand older model trucks to lower priority units. The procurement of 46 Ground Vehicular Laser Locator Designators will provide laser range finding and designating capabilities to six higher priority Army National Guard infantry brigades. As a key component of communcations and electronics maintenance capability, the 70 electronic shop repair vans will bring 58 units to deployable levels of fill for the item.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

QUESTION: Would you please comment on the impact these additional "Miscellaneous Equipment" appropriations have had on your unit readiness rating since FY 1982.

General Ward: Miscellaneous Equipment appropriations have improved 226 units to mission capable status and enhanced the capabilities of 1,050 additional units.

Admiral Smith: NG&RE funding for "Miscellaneous Equipment" for the Naval Reserve was provided in FY-88 and 89 only. Of $55.0M FY-88 NG&RE funding provided for Naval Reserve, $40.0M was for "Miscellaneous Equipment," to be spent as follows:

- $16.6M to replace 4 non-cargo DC-9 aircraft with 4 cargo capable C-9B compatible aircraft.
- $8.8M for MIUW van communications equipment upgrades.
- $5.8M for 2 AN/SQQ-89 interoperability upgrades.
- $3.0M for HH-60H Block Upgrade (AAR-47).
- $2.2M for 4 Frigate Integrated Shipboard Tactical System upgrades on FFG-7 class frigates.
- $1.5M for AN/APN-217 for RH-53D aircraft.
- $1.0M for C-9 aircraft modifications.
- $0.5M for one HM-18 ancillary equipment set.
- $0.4M for HM-19 ancillary equipment.
- $0.2M for SH-2G support equipment.

These expenditures bring horizontal integration nearer to full realization, and provide enhanced training opportunities for Reserve personnel. Readiness ratings for our reinforcing/sustaining units have improved from 45% to over 70% R/1 and 2 in the past two years. Less than 5% of these units are R4. The readiness of aircraft squadrons and NRF ships has also experienced steady improvement in readiness ratings.

General Killey: Capability improvements, which aren't always reflected in readiness C-ratings, are the most recognizable results for the Air National Guard provided through Guard and Reserve miscellaneous equipment appropriations since 1982. State-of-the-art communications equipment, computer hardware, software and networks, medical equipment, improved navigational and self protection equipment, and additional security equipment enhance the overall capability and manpower productivity of the Air National Guard while not necessarily increasing the readiness rating of our units.

General Scheer: Since 1982, and including the FY89 appropriation, the Air Force Reserve has gained 40 C-130H and 26 F-16C/D aircraft, 9 MH-60C helicopters, 30 reengined KC-135s, F-4 engine modifications, missile launcher hardware, 44 electronic countermeasures pods, defensive systems equipment for the Ac-130A gunship, a C-5 weapons trainer, some infrared weather reconnaissance equipment, Instrument Landing System modifications for the A-10 aircraft, chemical warfare gear, and a variety of mobilization/training enhancement equipment. Since 1982, the percentage of combat ready units in the Air Force Reserve has increased from 71% to

97%. Certainly a significant contributor to this magnificent growth has been the "miscellaneous equipment" appropriation. Additionally, these funds are a major contributor to our recruiting and retention efforts since they visually describe to our Reservists the degree of confidence the Congress has placed in them.

General Burdick: The appropriation of miscellaneous funds has enabled the Army National Guard to significantly improve the Equipment On Hand readiness of combat support and combat service support units. the portion of Army National Guard units that are deployable for Equipment On Hand readiness has risen from 55 percent in 1982 to 84 percent in January 1989. A significant part of this improvement can be linked to miscellaneous funding. Miscellaneous funding allows the Guard to analyze a current requirement for equipment and quickly procure specific equipment for nondeployable units. A good example of maximizing use of miscellaneous funds is demonstrated in the FY 1989 procurement of electronic shop repair vans. Analysis of unit status report and Equipment On Hand for critical support equipment shortages allowed quick action to fill a readiness shortfall. In this case, the procurement of 70 shop repair vans improves readiness and capability in 58 Guard units. Since FY 1982, miscellaneous funding has given the Army National Guard the necessary flexibility to procure (to meet) our most pressing support and combat unit requirements.

QUESTION: Gentlemen, if you were to receive "Miscellaneous Equipment" funding in FY 1990, what equipment would you buy and how would it improve your unit readiness ratings?

General Ward: If "Miscellaneous Equipment" funds are provided for FY 1990, the Army Reserve will purchase communication/electronic; test, measurement, and diagnostic; power generation; and materiel handling equipment as well as tactical vehicles. These items of other support equipment are mission essential and will improve the readiness of maintenance, transportation, supply, and medical units.

Admiral Smith: The FY-1990 President's Budget presents a balanced program within the funds available. However, there are many other requirements that remain unfunded in the procurement appropriations, totaling about $191M, toward which "Miscellaneous Equipment" funding in FY-19990 would be applied. These requirements are for Reserve aircraft modifications; upgraded ASW, communications, and navigation equipment; and communications, ground support, and other TOA

equipment for Reserve Seabees, Cargo Handling Battalions, and other commissioned units. "Miscellaneous Equipment" funding to alleviate any of these shortfalls would contribute significantly to continued broad improvement in readiness ratings within the Naval Reserve claimancy.

General Looney: One of the Marine Corps Reserve's top priorities is the continued modernization of the 4th Marine Division, 45th Marine Aircraft Wing, and 4th Force Service Support Group to ensure commonality/interoperability of equipment between Reserve and Active components. If available, this funding will provide new capabilities or upgrade old capabilities. In the area of ground equipment, we would accelerate the procurement of the Tactical Air Operations Module for the MACS-24, procure the Unit Level Tactical Data and Circuit Switches, the Extended Boom Forklift, Tactical Electronic Reconnaissance Processing and Evaluation Systems (TERPES), the Pedestal Mounted Stinger, and Electronic/Mechanical Calibration Facilities. In terms of improved capability and interoperationability with the Active component, readiness within the Selected Marine Corps Reserve would increase proportionately.

General Killey: The Air National Guard continues to have a need for items procured under the "Miscellaneous Equipment" funding of the Guard and REserve Equipment appropriation. The freedom to manage the account in the environment of rapidly changing requirements is part of the genius built into this annual appropriation. The items under consideration for funding with the "Miscellaneous Equipment" funds for FY 1990 are:

1. Two Mobile Air Traffic Control Towers (AN/TSW-7), Support Equipment and Spares .... $3.5 million.
2. Various test equipment for ANG Engineering and Installations, Communications, and NATO Air Base Satellite units to provide higher readiness of assigned equipment.... $1.2 million.
3. Tactical Switchboard Modification of 44 additional of 98 unmodified switchboards assigned to ANG to support improved air base operation and AUTOVON access....$.926 million.
4. 239 Ground/Air Radios for ANG Flying Units, Combat Communications Units, and Tactical Air Control units to upgrade existing capability....$3.6 million.
5. 14 High Frequency (HF) Radios to replace old, difficult-to-maintain and spare HF radios in ANG Combat Communications units....$14.6 million.
6. Six High Frequency Radio Modifications for

TSC-60(V9) HF radios will allow separation of existing receiver/transmitters in support of USCENTCOM....$12.0 million.

7. Modification of seven Technical Controls requiring upgrade to state-of-the-art more secure digital computer technology to meet current mission requirements and profiles in ANG Tactical Control and Combat Communications units....$10.5 million.

8. 32 Mobile Kitchen Trailers for Prime Ribs civil engineers that are Air Force Communications Command wartime gained units....$.890 million.

9. Unfunded PC-III personnel system hardware and software to provide ANG units continuing peacetime and wartime personnel interface with master Air Force Military Personnel Center upgraded PC-III system....$4.5 million.

10. 122 KC-135 Anticollision Strobe Light safety modification kits for increased aircraft visibility for operations high density non-military airports with commercial aviation where it is a Federal Aviation Administration standard....$.732 million.

11. 15 Troposcatter Wideband Radios (TRC-170) to modernize by replacement 1950-vintage equipment assigned to ANG combat communications and tactical control units....$23.5 million.

12. 10 Satellite Communications Terminals of 19 required to fully fund new capability in ANG communications-electronics units....$15.0 million.

13. 135 KC-135E Auxiliary Power Units to replace current equipment that has passed its economic life expectancy and is increasingly unsupportable .... $31.8 million.

General Scheer: In addition to the requirement for 16 MH-60G helicopters and two C-130H aircraft to complete on-going modernization efforts, the Air Force Reserve needs misc equip funds for defensive systems equipment for all of its tactical fighter, tactical airlift, rescue and special operations aircraft. Aircraft survivability in today's wartime scenario is highly dependent on the ability to recognize threats and either take evasive action or confuse the enemy's rocket or missile. Without defensive systems capability, recognition and reaction is doubtful and the consequences are a low survivability rate. With this equipment available our readiness will better depict the units' capability to meet the threat.

We also would use "miscellaneous equipment" funding to procure aviation night vision devices, security police mobility equipment, and special support equipment and vehicles. These are items that will immediately enhance the training and combat readiness of our units; in many cases will not immediately change the readiness rating of the unit. Longterm absence of this equipment

could lower readiness ratings due to training deficiencies.

General Burdick: As in the past, the Army National Guard plans to utilize future miscellaneous funds to procure equipment designed to increase Equipment on Hand readiness in combat, support, and combat service support units. For example, the Army National Guard would use miscellaneous funds for the following:

	% FILL
MOBILE MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	
-Electronic Shop Vans	27%
-ASL/PLL Storage Vans	46%
COMMAND/CONTROL FACILITIES	
-Expandable Vans	36%
COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	
-Power Supplies	17%
-Radio Remotes	50%
GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	
-Generators	51%
-Materiel Handling Equipment	60%

Miscellaneous procurement funds provided by the Committee are a cornerstone to meeting support unit requirements for the Army National Guard. The continued procurement of this support equipment will result insignificant increases to the Equipment On Hand readiness in Army National Guard support battalions. The equipment needs of these units are significant, but with miscellaneous funding we are able to make progress in meeting support requirements

OVERSEAS GUARD AND RESERVE MISSIONS

QUESTION: The Army Guard and Reserve are in the process of establishing a Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company in Germany, where reservists will spend their annual active duty training period supporting Army needs. CINC SOUTHCOM in testimony before the committee had the highest praise for the longstanding Air National Guard mission in Panama, and the civic action projects undertaken by Army Guard and Reserve Engineer units in Honduras.

In the context of an expanded role for the reserve component in meeting our national defense requirements, what additional overseas missions could the Guard and Reserve take on?

General Ward: When the concept of the reserve components assuming missions in Europe was developed, a

number of types of missions were explored. Assumption of the maintenance mission appeared to be desirable and feasible. Phase 1, which began 15 Apr 89, is a test of the rotational concept. If successful, phase 2 would establish a permanent rotation of reserve component heavy maintenance companies (HEMCO) to perform general support maintenance missions in Europe. As part of phase 2, other missions will be examined which could be accomplished by the RC on a rotational basis during peacetime. Phase 3 would expand the program to other units and missions identified during phase 2.

General Temple: The Guard is currently providing day to day overseas support of the Total Force. We have A-7 fighters deployed to Panama. Along with the Air Force Reserve we provide all of the C-130 airlift for Southcom. Our KC-135s and strategic airlift aircraft deploy to Europe and the Pacific supporting the active force as well as the Guard Reserve. In addition to these full-time overseas missions, we also provide approximately 90% of the aircraft that are on full-time alert for air defense of the United States and 14% of the alert tankers for SAC. During the past three years we have also augmented active tactical fighter forces in Europe with F-4s. Also, Air National Guard flying units deploy every three or four years to Europe and other overseas locations to train. Our non-flying units, particularly our communications and tactical control units, play an important role in nearly all major Air Force and JCS directed exercises. We, therefore, must evaluate opportunities for additional overseas missions on a case by case basis considering national security objectives, mission requirements, availability and capability of Air National Guard assets.

QUESTION: If the reserve component is to assume a larger share of the total defense mission, overseas deployments and training will be an essential element of their training program. Providing new M-1 tanks, Apache attack helicopters and F-15 fighters to the Guard and Reserve only makes sense if they train and use these systems in the theater of operations where they would be deployed. In developing the European equipment maintenance operation, the Guard and Reserve believe that the opportunity to deploy and train in Europe on a regular basis will be a significant retention and recruitment incentive. What benefit could the Guard and Reserve realize through increased overseas training--and what are the potential problems?

I hope that the Committee, as part of the FY 1990 Defense bill, will request the Guard and Reserve to look at additional missions in Europe and the Pacific for a rotational role. Can you begin now to assess such options, so your report could be available early next

year?

General Ward: Under the present Overseas Deployment Training (ODT) program we are conducting all missions that can be accomplished by the United States Army Reserve. With additional funding these programs can be expanded. The present concept of ODT allows units to be rotated into Europe and other theaters to train/support in accordance with CAPSTONE mission alignment. The program is planned for five years and generally executed in three year rotations. Rotations allow one year for Army Training and Evaluation Programs (ARTEP), a second year for exercises in the Continental United States (CONUS), and the final year for ODT. This cycle helps maintain unit proficiency by providing readiness insight to commanders through ARTEP and exercises. Commanders can then identify unit weaknesses and provide fixes prior to ODT. Missions for ODT incorporate a wide range of units including Military Police, Transportation, Engineer, Military Intelligence, Medical, Maintenance, and Postal Services. ODT for obvious reasons is more expensive than CONUS based annual training.

Given the present budget decrements we are not able to sustain a full ODT program. Some units already programmed for ODT are being deleted from the five year plan due to funding decrements. For fiscal year 1990 the same budget shortfalls exist. The current ODT program has been carefully prioritized to give the best training opportunities to United States Army Reserve (USAR). Since there are no funds that can be reprogrammed for ODT any new initiative can only be accomplished with additional funding.

Benefits which can be realized through ODT include recruitment/retention, and MOS sustainment. One positive way of maintaining a higher rate of unit retention is by providing soldiers an opportunity to deploy to overseas areas of operation. Many troops join the USAR because they expect to be trained in a particular skill and function in a particular environment. In some instances units function best in overseas environments where there is more freedom to perform operational tasks without concern of infringing on the rights of labor union members. The road building exercises and medical exercises in South and Central America are prime examples of this type training. Individuals and units who conduct this type of training in austere environments are able to realize their expectations and are motivated to execute their mission to the highest standards. The hands-on training they receive is unsurpassed in any other training arena because it is a culmination of the total mission of the USAR - plan, deploy, conduct mission, redeploy. Individuals who conduct hands-on training in such an

environment sustain their skills for a longer period than those in a school environment or those who return to the same training site year after year.

Other than funding, another potential problem may be the utilization of the USAR. With only 38-48 days a year to train, reserve units/personnel have substantially less time available for training to their primary wartime mission or mission support than the active component. If new missions, such as peacetime support missions, are increased for the USAR with no increase in available training days, it will be difficult to USAR to increase their support output while maintaining current high standard of quality. This may adversely affects units which would be supported.

Admiral Smith: The Naval Reserve has historically benefited by selected use of overseas training in areas where the experience provides exposure to real life scenarios.

Where mobilization readiness is enhanced, increased overseas training is beneficial, but the additional cost must be weighed against the readiness gained.

General Looney: Overseas training benefits the Marine Corps Reserve in several ways. It is a great recruiting tool and it familiarizes reservists with the geographic areas in which they may be called to fight. Through joint and joint/combined exercises the Reserve learns to work with other U.S. services and foreign services. Reserve integration with active component Marine Corps forces is enhanced.

In 1988, the Reserve participated in nine overseas exercises. In 1989, the same number is planned. Increasing this activity will certainly enhance Reserve training: however, there are some limitations:

1. Reserve participation is normally dictated by the Fleet Marine Force and Unified Command requirements. Reserve participation is not always required or practical.
2. Funding for travel overseas requires a substantial allocation of Reserve travel resources.
3. Travel distance overseas decreases the training days available during 2-week annual training duty.

General Killey: Currently the Air Guard has an ambitious overseas training program. Our units are scheduled to deploy to their overseas wartime beddown location every three years. Between unit overseas deployments, the units have Operational Readiness Inspections (ORIs), Unit Effectiveness Inspections (UEI), and major training exercises such as Red Flag or Maple Flag. To maintain the highest possible level of combat readiness units must train "where they are going to fight" and they must also train "like they are going

to fight." We feel that the current mix of overseas training, home station training, and Continental United States (CONUS) exercises/training is at the right level. A potential problem with our overseas locations is that the flying training at many of our overseas locations not as good or realistic as in CONUS due to airspace restrictions, range limitations, weather, and lack of Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation (ACMI) facilities. Additionally, overseas training deployments generally require more time away from civilian occupations than do stateside training activities. We must carefully consider the availability of our traditional Air Guard men and women to perform increased overseas training. We also must insure that our units are adequately equipped with aircraft, equipment, spare parts, and support equipment to insure that our forces at home can continue to perform their training mission while ANG elements are training overseas.

General Scheer: Overseas deployments provide our people with the opportunity to train within their wartime tasked theater of operations, as well as real recruitment and retention incentives.

The Air Force Reserve has executed an active deployment program to both CONUS and overseas locations for the past eight years. Annual totals number 900-1,200 deployments involving 35,000 to 45,000 personnel. A three-year cycle for overseas deployments balances in-theater training with specialty training that must be conducted at CONUS locations. While Strategic airlift forces don't deploy, they routinely provide a third of Total Force airlift capability year-round and world-wide. To support this level of activity all reservists serve more than the minimum 39 days required by law. For example, aircrews serve around 100 days a year and support personnel vary between 40 and 80 days theater of operations more often than every three years but I'm not certain the additional costs would justify the marginal training benefits.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

General Temple: Currently the Air National Guard has an ambitious overseas training program. Out units are scheduled to deploy to their overseas wartime beddown locations every three years. Between unit overseas deployments, the units have Operational Readiness Inspections (ORIs), Unit Effectiveness Inspections (UEI), and major training exercises such as Red Flag or Maple Flag. To maintain the highest possible level of combat readiness units train "where they are going to fight" and they must also train "like

they are going to fight." We feel that the current mix of overseas training, home station training, and CONUS exercises/training is at the right level. A potential problem with increasing overseas training is that the flying training at many of our overseas locations is not good or realistic as in CONUS due to airspace restrictions, range limitations, weather, and lack of Air Combat Maneuver Instrumentation (ACMI). Additionally, overseas training deployments generally require more time away from civilian occupations than does stateside training activities. We must insure that our units are adequately equipped with aircraft, equipment, and support equipment to insure that our forces at home can continue to preform their training mission while ANG elements are training overseas.

ARMY GUARD

General Temple: Overseas training for these units would produce multiple benefits. Primarily, the unit can accurately determine how well it is prepared to load its equipment, deploy overseas, move to its training site and perform its wartime mission. The unit will also strengthen its CAPSTONE alignment by seeing clearly how it fits into the entire force structure. The unit commander will be better able to access his individual soldiers and determine where additional training is needed. Finally, effective wartime mission training will develop higher unit morale and increased individual soldier retention.

The greatest problem we face in overseas training is the increased Annual Training time of three weeks instead of the normal two weeks at home station. This many times creates an adverse impact on employers and families. The best way to minimize this potential problem is to notify each deploying unit as far in advance as possible.

In addition to assessing the National Guard's present participation in rotational ODT missions, we are continually investigating additional opportunities in which to utilize the National Guard.

OVERSEAS MISSIONS

QUESTION: I hope that the Committee, as part of the FY 1990 Defense bill, will request the Guard and Reserve to look at additional missions in Europe and the Pacific for a rotational role. Can you begin now to assess such options now, so your report could be available early next year?

Admiral Smith: The Naval Reserve does not have significant numbers of mobilization requirements at

overseas sites. There are relatively small numbers assigned to overseas staffs such as Commander-in-Chief, Naval Forces Europe (CINCUSNAVEUR) in London and Stuttgart or Naval Station Guam and to support various intelligence units. Therefore the impact on the active rotational role of overseas units is limited. However, the Naval Reserve, along with the fleet commanders-in-chief, is continuously examining ways to provide assistance through increased levels of mutual support when it enhances mobilization training by participation in Active Forces projects, tasks or services.

General Looney: The missions of SMCR units with respect to Europe and the Pacific, are confined to augmenting and reinforcing those Active MEFs which are committed to these theatres. Training opportunities for SMCR units in the Pacific and Europe are possible, but not always practical. Active component units in the Marine Corps Unit Deployment Program deploy to Okinawa; are afloat much of the time; and periodically go ashore to conduct training exercises. Reserve participation in these exercises is desirable; however, scheduling and coordination problems are significant. The Marine Corps Reserve already participates in numerous annual exercises (such as Teamwork, and Team Spirit) designed to practice contingency requirements. These exercises will be enhanced by aggressive, integrated Active/Reserve training where Reserve rifle companies will augment active Marine infantry battalions and, in many cases, train overseas with these units. Beyond these current overseas training options for the Marine Corps Reserve, there are no additional or planned new missions to report on for the Marine Corps Reserve in Europe and/or the Pacific areas.

General Killey: Air National Guard units play an important role in the Air Force's day-to-day overseas missions. It would be very difficult to assess our capability to expand our overseas involvement without knowing the specific mission requirements. We, therefore, must evaluate opportunities for additional overseas missions on a case by case basis considering national security objectives, mission requirements, availability and capability of Air National Guard assets.

General Scheer: We have assessed such options and find no reason to take exception with report forwarded to this committee by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs dated August 31, 1987 and April 29, 1988. The Air Force Reserve is ready to perform any mission, but full-time overseas presence requires considerable resources which make cost savings difficult.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR INOUYE FOR GENERAL WARD

ARMY RESERVE COMMAND ORGANIZATION

Question. General Ward, what problems does the existing command arrangement create for efficient direction and management of the Army Reserve?

General Ward. I do not favor a reexamination of the Army Reserve command and control structure because of current major problems, but because of the opportunities it presents to take a thorough and impartial look at ways in which we might be able to improve that structure. For example, we might be able to find ways to eliminate or at least reduce some of the hierarchical levels that lie between the Department of the Army and Army Reserve units. If that is feasible, some improved efficiencies and cost reductions will be realized. The Army's in depth study of this matter should certainly help us to discover more efficient and cost effective ways of doing business.

Question. What initiatives and enhancements to the Army Reserve would you propose if management responsibility for the Army Reserve were shifted to your office?

General Ward. I have already alluded to possible initiatives and enhancements, namely, reduction of layering, streamlining administrative operations, increased efficiency in resource management, and more direct, real-world, real-time linkages to troop units and problems requiring expeditious resolution.

I will defer judgement on more specific steps that might be taken under a revised command and control structure until the Army study is completed and alternative strategies can be evaluated. I believe that when the study is concluded and careful analysis has been conducted, numerous recommendations will result and promising ways found to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR INOUYE FOR GENERAL BURDICK

5 TON TRUCK PROCUREMENT

Question. In your statement you identify 5-Ton trucks as your most critical shortage in tactical wheeled vehicles. Would you please tell us how you intend to solve this problem. Two years ago, Congress allowed the Guard to procure 5-Ton trucks expeditiously. I am now told that the Guard did not avail themselves of this opportunity. What happened?

General Burdick. The Army National Guard appreciates the committee's efforts to support our procurement of critically short 5 ton cargo trucks from the manufacturer of the previous version truck (M939A1). By the time committee action was received, the older vehicle manufacturer had begun to shut down production and could no longer meet the price requirements of the original offer.

Question. ....As I'm sure you are aware, the Army intends to cancel the fifth and final year of the 5-Ton Truck multiyear contract. The Active Army is telling this committee that it has no plans to buy any more new 5-Ton trucks. What impact will this decision have on the Guard? Do you have any options to purchase 5-Tons through the use of the "Miscellaneous Equipment" line?

General Burdick. The Army National Guard is critically short 5 ton cargo trucks. A quantity of approximately 4,800 are assigned against requirements exceeding 13,000. The shortfall of 5 ton cargo trucks is partially offset by substitution of 2 1/2 ton cargo trucks on a one for one basis. Efforts of the Army National Guard and the support of Congress has provided funding for over 1,600 5 ton cargo trucks that were purchased from separate equipment appropriations. Deliveries will begin the end of this year. The Army Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Modernization Plan states that the fill objective for Force Packages II and III will be decremented as much as 30 percent of documented vehicle requirements for lower priority units. Based on this strategy, the number of Medium Tactical Vehicles in all components of the Army already exceeds the objective. For this reason and in order to begin action in development and production of a new Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles, the Army will reduce the planned procurement for the current 5 ton truck. The Army National Guard situation calls for action to procure 5 ton cargo trucks for the following reasons. With such a large portion of our 5 ton truck requirement satisfied by substitute 2 1/2 ton trucks, the Army National Guard has already taken a 50 percent cut in hauling capability in many units. In several tasks such as ammunition and fuel hauling the 2 1/2 ton truck does not have satisfactory capacity. In addition, the 2 1/2 ton truck cannot pull a 155mm howitzer due to the gun weight. Over one-half of the Army National Guard 5 ton cargo trucks and approximately 1,200 of the 2 1/2 cargo trucks are gasoline powered and obsolete. Although we are attempting to resource the repowering and upgrade of these vehicles, one of the first identified actions of the Army Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Modernization Plan is to remove 1,881 gasoline powered 2 1/2 ton cargo trucks from the Army fleet without any replacement. The majority of these will come from Reserve Component inventories. The Army National Guard needs additional resourcing for 5 ton cargo trucks to support current unit requirements to train as well as deploy. Options to procure additional 5 ton trucks from the current manufacturer will be available until November 1990. Available funding from the "Miscellaneous Equipment" line is being used, in part, to procure 5 ton cargo trucks as a top priority.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR INOUYE FOR GENERAL KILLEY

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE ISSUES

QUESTION: Would it not make sense to convert the 150th Group into a mobile radar unit so it is rapidly deployable around the Pacific? What equipment and training requirements are needed to provide this capability? Can this job be done by the Guard?

ANSWER: The 150 ACWS should not be converted to a mobile radar due to the continuing requirement for an ACWS in Hawaii. However, there is a valid need for an additional mobile radar unit in Hawaii. The Air Force is staffing the proposal from the Pacific Air Forces that will create a new Hawaii Air National Guard mobile radar unit. Equipment for the unit has been identified from existing resources in the theater. Personnel authorizations (28 full-time and 90 military) must be added to restore the positions that were reduced due the reductions in the ACWS manning levels. Specific training requirements will be identified upon approval of the new Hawaii ANG unit. The major training requirements will be for radar and radio maintenance and weapon system controllers. This mission is consistent with the mission of the Air National Guard and the capabilities of the Hawaii Air National Guard.

QUESTION: Are you not concerned that the Guard will lose its investment in these highly trained and skilled guardsmen? Is this unit not more cost effective than similar active duty radar warning units?

ANSWER: The Air National Guard is very concerned that we may lose some talented and highly capable men and women due to the reductions at the 150th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (ACWS). The 150 ACWS was reduced by 133 military personnel and 28 full-time personnel due to the automation of the Hawaii Regional Operations Control Center (HIROCC) and the installation of new radars in Hawaii. These reductions are similar to reductions made to comparable active duty radar warning units.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR BYRD

EQUIPMENT

Question. Please provide for the record what your service's top three priority, unbudgeted procurement requirements are for Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991, including both ongoing and new programs and requirements.

General Ward. The Army Reserve's prioritized list of unfunded procurement requirements for mission essential equipment based on a September 1992 asset projection follows:

	NOMENCLATURE	QTY/ST	COST
1.	COMMUNICATION/ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		
	COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS	1950	4000000
	TST,MEASURE&DIAGOSTIC EQ	714	12500000
	ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS	1641	2200000
	SUBTOTAL		18700000
2.	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
	HIGH PERFORMANCE HOIST	19	1400000
	ELECTRONIC SHOP SHELTER	528	104200000
	PWR UNIT AUX AVIATION	4	1000000
	MISCELLANEOUS SPT EQUIP		1100000
	SUBTOTAL		107700000
3.	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
	PWR GEN & DISTR EQUIP	1137	30500000
	PETRL & WTR DISTR SYS	623	5700000
	ENGR CONSTRUCTION EQUIP	176	9200000
	MATERIEL HANDLING EQUIP	270	14700000
	MISC SUPPORT SYSTEMS		1000000
	SUBTOTAL		61100000
	TACTICAL WHEEL VEHICLES		
	2 1/2T TRUCKS ABT	382	19100000
	5T TRUCKS ABT	2898	209400000
	SEMITRAILER & TRAILERS	522	8100000
	MISC SHOP EQUIP SETS		1500000
	SUBTOTAL		238100000
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
	ADAPTER HDWE M1&FVS PEC	19	600000
	FVS M1 DS TS (DSESTS)	7	3200000
	MISC TEST SETS & CABLES		300000
	SUBTOTAL		4100000
	GRAND TOTAL		429700000
	OMAR TAIL		25782000

The USAR is short approximately 3300 medium (2 1/2 and 5 ton) trucks. Prior year Dedicated Procurement Program contracts for 2100 five trucks will be delivered in FY89-91.

ADM. Smith: The FY 1990 President's Budget presents a balanced program within the funds available. However, there are always needs which lack funding in an environment of limited resources. The unfunded priorities are:

- In the ASW area, we must complete the upgrade of 18 (6/year) Reserve SH-2F helicopters to the SH-2G configuration, plus spares and ILS program support.

This interfaces directly with the AN/SQQ-89 equipment that Navy is paying to put on the FFG-7 class frigates, and provides a fourfold increase in ASW effectiveness over SH-2F aircraft.

- EA-6B PROWLER aircraft - Procure 12 (4/year) new EA-6B aircraft to improve Naval Reserve EW capability. This is vital to the modernization and horizontal integration of both Reserve carrier air wings, and provides four times the ECM jamming power of the obsolete EA-6A aircraft.

- In the logistics airlift area, we have a validated need for 22 additional C-130 type aircraft. If these aircraft were to be provided to the Naval Reserve, there is also a significant support, full-time support, and construction tail that has not yet been programmed or budgeted.

My top three priority, unbudgeted procurement requirements for the Naval Reserve for FY 1991 are the same.

Gen. Looney: Our ground equipment unfunded procurement items in FY90 include such things as two AN/TYQ-23 (Modules for Tactical Air Operations Module) to include spares and government furnished equipment, all types of Forklifts, Unit Level Tactical Data and Circuit Switches, and subsystems of the Tactical Fuel Dispensing Systems (TAFDS). In FY91 our unfunded procurement items include the Electronic Testing, Measurement & Diagnostic (TMDE) Repair Facility, the Pedestal Mounted Stinger, the Tactical Remote Sensor System and Lightweight Early Warning Detection Device.

Gen. Killey:
1. F-15 A/B Multi-Staged Improvement Program (MSIP)
2. F-16 Self-Protection (Have Glass and ALE-40 Enhancements)
3. F-15/F-16 Procedural Trainers

GENERAL SCHEER: The Air Force Reserve helicopter fleet needs replacement. The continued operation of the HH/CH-3 helicopter fleet constitutes a heavy drain on Air Force Reserve resources. The aircraft are approaching obsolescence and unsupportability, have marginal performance and communications capability, and are ill-equipped to survive in a wartime environment. Replacement of AFRES helicopter assets with newly procured MH-60G/L helicopters would greatly enhance mission capability.

Secondly, we would hope to complete the C-130H procurement of our unit at Youngstown, Ohio. We need two more C-130Hs to complete this unit's conversion from the C-130B. When the Youngstown conversion has

been completed, the Air Force Reserve will still be operating 24 C-130Bs, which are over 30 years old, have inadequate avionics, and are reaching unsupportability in some areas.

Thirdly, the Air Force Reserve needs defensive systems equipment for all of its tactical fighter, tactical airlift, rescue, and special operations aircraft. Aircraft survivability in today's wartime scenario is highly dependent on the ability to recognize threats and either take evasive action or confuse the enemy's missile or rocket. Without defensive systems capability, recognition and reaction is doubtful and the consequences are a very low survivability rate.

General Burdick. The top three priority unfunded procurement items for the Army National Guard are provided below. The 5 ton shortage is the biggest problem we have today, with a fill of only 35 percent of the needed cargo trucks. I want to continue the procurement of the M113A3 personnel carriers in FY 90 to improve the mobility and survivability of our mechanized forces. An essential part of the separate equipment appropriations is the miscellaneous funds used to buy test equipment and tools, components and small equipment items so important to sustaining the force and improving the readiness of support units. In addition, I have added a request for M916 Truck Tractors in FY 91. The Army Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Modernization Plan identifies obsolete M123 Truck Tractors for elimination from the Army fleet, but replacement vehicles have not been identified.

FY 90 Priority Equipment Requirements

ITEM	QTY	COST (millions)
5 Ton Cargo Trucks	1,525	$100
M113A3 Personnel Carriers	300	91
Miscellaneous Funding for Test Equipment, Tools and Support Equipment		50

FY 91 Priority Equipment Requirements

ITEM	QTY	COST (millions)
5 Ton Cargo Trucks	1,525	$100
M916 Truck Tractors	450	45
Miscellaneous Funding for Test Equipment, Tools and Support Equipment		50

INCREASING RELIANCE

Question. The United States is more dependent today than at any time in our Nation's history on the immediate availability and war fighting capability of the reserve forces. The United States has placed so much reliance on these forces that it would be almost impossible to wage any kind of significant military operation without substantial involvement of the reserve components. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the Army, where 51 percent of our combat force, 52 percent our combat support, and 91 percent of combat service support now resides in the Army National Guard and Army Reserve. Given the Nation's increased dependence on the reserve components, how well are each of the components currently able to perform their wartime mission, and what are some of the most critical specific readiness problems that we would face if the reserves were deployed? Specifically, please submit for the record, the current readiness levels of units that would be deployed in the first 30 days after mobilization. Are these units substantially more ready than those that would be deployed later?

General Ward. The status of Army Reserve units is the best it has ever been. Over the past three years, the status of all reporting Army Reserve units has continued to improve steadily. There has been a 17% increase in the number of units resourced in personnel, equipment, and training status at a level adequate to accomplish their wartime mission.

The most significant inhibitor to the readiness status of Army Reserve units is the availability of trained soldiers. Nonavailability of trained soldiers is a function of insufficient personnel strength, personnel turbulence, and Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) qualification.

A key factor in maintaining unit strength is recruiting personnel. Army Reserve units are required to recruit within a specific geographical area. Many units have been in the present location since the conclusion of the second world war. However, population shifts have occurred which now make it difficult to recruit the required number of soldiers. While U.S. Army Recruiting Command has begun to focus recruiting efforts to specific unit requirements, there is a need to begin restationing units to match shifting demographics.

Another factor in the maintenance of "ready" status is retention of qualified personnel. Personnel turnover, especially in lower enlisted grades, is caused, in part, by transfers between components and by normal job migration. Continuing shortages of equipment and inadequate training facilities further compound the problem of retaining soldiers.

The remaining challenge to personnel readiness is

MOS qualification. Matching units requirements with recruited prior service soldiers and those individuals transferring from other units is difficult. Force modernization/force structure changes contribute to personnel unreadiness by changing or adding to military specialty requirements.

Equipment readiness has shown the most dramatic improvement over the three year period, October 1985 to October 1988 due to Forces Command's crossleveling program, the Army's equipping strategy, and funding provided to the Army Reserve for Dedicated Procurement. Our equipment posture is expected to continue to show improvement although readiness gains resulting from equipment redistribution have peaked. The positive trend will continue as equipment is received from funds expended through the Dedicated Procurement Program. Over the next 5 years, we will receive $600M worth of equipment from prior year Dedicated Procurement funded contracts. Additionally, Army procurement will provide $275M of equipment the next 2 years. There remains, however, a $2.425B equipment shortfall in the Army Reserve.

Of those USAR units which deploy within the first 30 days after mobilization, [illegible] report C-3 or better (C-5 included). By resource category, [illegible] report C-3 or better in personnel; [illegible] for equipment-on-hand; and [illegible] in training. The readiness status of later deploying USAR units is not substantially different. As I indicated earlier, personnel available for deployment remains the biggest challenge to the Army Reserve, which is dependent upon demographics, turbulence, and MOS qualification. These factors are little affected by the deployment priority.

ADM. Smith: The Naval Reserve is more ready today to meet mission requirements than ever before. Over the last 12 months we have seen substantial improvements in personnel and training readiness of our reinforcing/sustaining units that augment existing Active Force units, and also continual improvements in numbers of commissioned units that are fully or substantially ready for mobilization.

[illegible]

Unlike other Reserve components that may be mobilized on a phased basis beyond M+30, the Naval Reserve is expected to be activated within 30 days for partial and full mobilization and therefore no significant phase separation of units exists for a readiness comparison. The two primary categories that we do track for readiness include reinforcing/sustaining units who augment existing Active Force units, and commissioned units who mobilize as independent units.

Readiness statistics for reinforcing/sustaining units are unclassified. In the aggregrate, units have achieved 84 percent manning and 75 percent average unit training accomplishment. Overall unit readiness ratings by percentage of units are: R1= 24 percent; R2= 47 percent; R3= 24 percent; and R4= 5 percent.

Readiness levels for commissioned units are classified. They reflect the following percentages:

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Gen. Looney: The United States is more dependent today than at any time in our Nation's history on the immediate availability and war fighting capability of the Reserve forces. The United States has placed so much reliance on these forces that it would be almost impossible to wage any kind of significant military operation without substantial involvement of the reserve components. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the Army, where 51 percent of our combat force, 52 percent of combat support, and 91 percent of combat service support now resides in the Army National Guard and Army Reserve. Given the Nation's increased dependence on the reserve components, how well are each of the components currently able to perform their wartime mission, and what are some of the most critical specific readiness problems that we would face if the reserves were deployed? Specifically, please submit for the record, the current readiness levels of units that would be deployed in the first 30 days after mobilization. Are these units substantially more ready than those that would be deployed later?

Answer: The Marine Corps Reserve is prepared to carry out its mobilization mission. The following chart displays the battalions, squadrons and independent companies that will deploy or that will provide subunits in support of the Marine Corps Mobilization Management Plan base case scenario according to their most recent overall SORTS C-levels:

C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5	TOTAL
5%	35%	32%	23%	5%	100%

Note: C-1 through C-3 are considered combat ready.

C-4 is non-combat ready.

C-5 is non-combat ready applied to units undergoing conversion, in cadre status, or units being activated, inactivated or reactivated.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

MOS mismatch does impact unfavorably upon the overall C-levels of the units of the 4th DWT. The Marine Corps has definite plans to minimize the effects of MOS mismatch, including recruiting prior service Marines for specific billets for which they qualify. In lieu of this, prior service Marines must agree to retrain to qualify for their billet MOS. Although the Marine Corps is committed to retraining unqualified prior service Marines, we also realize it is not an instantaneous fix.

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Gen. Killey: Every Air National Guard (ANG) unit maintains total combat readiness. We measure the level of our capability to perform our primary wartime missions via a reporting system called SORTS (Status of Resources and Training). ANG forces train to the same standards and maintain the same capabilities as equivalent active duty units. Under the DOD Total Force Policy, the United States Air Force (USAF) must train and equip ANG and active duty forces following the "first to fight, first to equip" philosophy. Today the ANG is better prepared to fulfill its wartime mission than at anytime in its history. ANG forces are forward deployed front line combat units, deploying in many instances prior to active duty forces. The ANG is no longer simply an attrition filler. Today we are an integration/augmentation force, having certain unique capabilities not possessed by the active duty. We share the same concerns as our USAF and AF Reserve counterparts: modernization, support equipment, spares and end strength. Additionally, we have grave concerns about grade ceilings imposed by Congress and their effect on our AGR (Active Guard Reserve) resources.

[Deleted] Follow-on forces, those deployed 30 days or more after mobilization (M+30), require no additional training prior to deployment to perform their wartime mission. Attached is the latest available SORTS data on all ANG units. This information is current as of 12 April 1989 and is classified.

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GENERAL SCHEER: We have three critical specific readiness concerns that we would face if employed in our wartime mission. The first is the limited combat capability and supportability of our aging fleet of H-1 and H-3 helicopters. Modernization with the new refuelable, transportable MH-60G Pave Hawk will significantly enhance aircraft performance, avionics, communication equipment, defensive capabilities, maintainability and survivability. The second is defensive systems for our combat aircraft. Defensive systems allow us to undertake the mission with a better ability to survive. Our other specific concern is the shortage of critical medical specialties, which effect the total force.

The table below shows the Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) levels from our most current report. All of our units deploy within the first 30 days after mobilization. Units with levels C-3 or above have the people and equipment to perform their wartime mission.

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All of our units deploy within the first 30 days after mobilization.

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General Burdick. Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum of Policy on Status of Resources and Training System, dated 5 August 1986 establishes policy and criteria for units to report the level and condition of unit resources (personnel, supplies, and equipment) and level of training at a selected point in time. Category status levels (C1 thru C5) indicate the degree to which a unit has achieved prescribed levels of personnel, equipment, maintenance of equipment, and training of those personnel. These levels reflect the status of the unit's resources. Training is measured against the resources and training required to undertake the wartime mission for which the unit is organized. Category levels do not project a unit's combat ability once committed to action. The Unit Status Reports do not provide all the information needed to determine true combat capability.

An additional point which requires clarification is a C4 or C5 unit may, if directed, undertake portions of its mission with resources on hand. Although unprecedented progress has been made in increasing category levels of Army National Guard (ARNG) units over the past few years, marginal gains occurred in the ARNG personnel resource area during FY 88.—Challenges we face include sustaining military occupational specialty qualification (MOSQ) in certain technical skills that require long training periods. Training in these specialties is usually difficult for Army Guardsmen and women because of lengthy courses in Army service schools, civilian job conflicts, and family responsibilities. In our medical units, recruiting and retention of professionals continue to be a priority. Specialists, such as anesthesiologists, general surgeons, orthopedic and thoracic surgeons, and nurse anesthetics are difficult to recruit and are also difficult to retain because of occupational pressures. Progress will require more attention to recruiting and

retention, and individual military occupational specialty training. We continue to encourage the use of "exportable training packages" which are needed if our soldiers are to be trained to the same standards as our active Army counterparts.

ARNG units have received more redistributed and newer equipment than ever before, however, existing shortages of critical items of equipment and force structure growth continue to be a concern. Currently, the following major equipment shortages exist: Armored Personnel Carriers, Wheeled Vehicles, Attack Helicopters, Communication Equipment, Night Vision Devices, Medical Equipment, Air Defense, and Howitzers.

The current status of ARNG, C-C+30 category levels are provided as follows. As of January 1989, these units are 70% C3 and higher, or 82%, excluding C5 units, which are units undergoing Headquarters, Department of the Army restructured actions. Later deploying ARNG units are at 66% C3 and higher, or 81%, excluding C5 units.

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MEDICAL READINESS

Question. For several years now, this Committee has been very concerned about the poor state of combat medical readiness in the reserve components. The Department of Defense has told us that in any significant military operation combat casualty care would be severely lacking, and many of our soldiers would not receive proper medical care. What improvements have been made in medical readiness? Please describe the progress you have made in trying to address this critical problem. Specifically, describe the steps you have taken to complement the new incentive program the Congress has provided for critical reserve medical manpower, with particular attention to your three priority medical specialities.

General Ward. To date this fiscal year in the Army Reserve, the strength of doctors has increased by 353 and nurses by 614. This is largely due to implementing the following initiatives:

An increase in the medical recruiting force with the addition of 87 Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) soldiers in 1988. Future increases include 117 AGRs (56 AGRs in FY 90 and 61 in FY 91). These additional recruiters translate into increased accessions of critically short health professionals qualifying for the incentives provided by Congress.

Changes to nurse accession policy include elimination of the full-time practice requirement. Now nurses employed part-time can apply for appointment. Since 33% of the civilian nurse population work part-time this widens the nurse market. The appointment age has also increased. Now nurses are being recruited to age 52.

The National AMEDD Augmentation Detachment (NAAD) became operational in October, 1988, offering flexible training and eliminating geographic recruiting constraints for critical specialities. To date there are 171 nurses and 250 physicians attached to the NAAD.

ADM. Smith: Naval Reserve medical readiness is critical to meeting the combat readiness of the Navy and Marine Corps. As of March 31, 1989, 98 percent of the Naval Reserve Medical Corps allowance is filled by qualified physicians, compared to 89 percent for FY 1988, and 71 percent for FY 1987. Taken together, our total manning of physicians, dentists, Medical Service Corps, nurses and physician assistants, is 98 percent as of March 31, 1989, compared to 81 percent for FY 1988, and 85 percent for FY 1987. We still experience shortfalls in specific specialties. The three most critical of these, as of March 31, 1989, are: general surgeon, 81 percent; nurse anesthetist, 53 percent; and operating room nurse, 63 percent. We are seeing positive trends in accessing these and other critical specialties and are making significant progress towards meeting the identified FY 1994 Selected Reserve wartime medical requirements.

Gen. Looney: Naval Reserve medical readiness is critical to meeting the combat readiness of the Navy and Marine Corps. As of March 31, 1989, 98 percent of the Naval Reserve Medical Corps allowance is filled by qualified physicians, compared to 89 percent for FY 1988, and 71 percent for FY 1987. Taken together, our total manning of physicians, dentists, Medical Service Corps, nurses and physicians assistants, is 98 percent as of March 31, 1989, compared to 81 percent for FY 1988, and 85 percent for FY 1987. We still experience shortfalls in specific specialties. The three most critical of these, as of March 31, 1989, are: general surgeon, 81 percent; nurse anesthetist, 53 percent; and operating room nurse, 63 percent. We are seeing positive trends in accessing these and other critical specialties and are making significant progress towards meeting the identified FY 1994 Selected Reserve wartime medical requirements.

There are, however, some problems with manning medical personnel in Marine Corps Reserve units. The following chart shows the distribution of medical personnel in the Marine Corps Reserve.

	T/O	No. On-hand	No. Qualified	% T/O Qualified	% on hand Qualified
4th Marine Division Med Officers	40	33	28	70	85
Corpsmen	790	572	235	30	41
4th Marine Aircraft Wing Med Officers	39	36	18	46	50

Corpsmen	169	146	47	28	32
4th FSSG-Med Dep Officers (Doctors, Dentists, Medical Service Corps, Nurses)	222	162	82	37	51
Corpsmen/Dental Techs	930	617	297	32	48

As can be seen the Marine Corps Reserve units do not have their full complement of authorized medical personnel assigned. This problem is currently under review by COMNAVRESFOR and HQMC for solution.

Gen. Killey: The Air National Guard (ANG) is aggressively pursuing several parallel paths directed towards the improvement of the readiness posture of its medical forces. These diligent efforts have been rewarded by marked advancement in ANG capability to successfully accomplish an ever-increasing unit support mission during peacetime, while simultaneously preparing for wartime mission taskings. The following enumerates those activities targeted at the enhancement and sustainment of ANG medical readiness.

Training:

In concert with the HQ USAF Surgeon General's Office, Air Force Regulation 160-23, Medical Readiness Training, has been rewritten to streamline and refine reserve component requirements. As a consequence, rational and comprehensive reserve unique guidelines are now in place, specifically delineating germane requirements.

ANG medical units perform annual two-week tours of duty in active Air Force facilities. This experience presents the opportunity for integration of active and reserve personnel (so important under the precepts of the total force policy) and exposes ANG members to active programs and procedures. It also enables valuable skill upgrade training.

ANG medical forces are active participants in Major Air Command and Joint Chiefs of Staff sponsored world-wide exercises such as REFORGER. The latter exercises are significant as they impose mobility play and familiarization with potential deployment sites in the European Theater. The 91 ANG hospitals and clinics are each organic to flying organizations. Therefore, they are also deeply involved in support functions during line operational readiness inspections, testing response, and proficiency capabilities.

The ANG will soon activate its medical readiness training facility at Alpena MI. The centerpiece of this site is the Survivable Collective Protective System-Medical (SCPS-M). This technically sophisticated blast and chemically hardened facility will offer the opportunity for hands-on proficiency training in a wartime setting. The ANG has 66 units tasked with a mission which will employ this equipment, and has ambitious plans to train 2200+ personnel each year in the associated operational protocols. Personnel attending this two-week session will also receive continuing medical readiness training, including rigorous field exercises.

The Combat Casualty Care Course (C-4) is a demanding curriculum encompassing didactic and field segments of wartime

medicine, and including Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS). This course is now being regionally presented in a segmented mode ideally suited for reserve students with constrained time and travel restrictions. ANG physicians are being strenuously encouraged to attend this vitally important training.

Enlisted medical technicians will soon be offered skill sustainment training through an additional avenue. An innovative tri-service initiative is in progress; three pilot test programs have recently concluded with excellent results. Due to the fact that many of the enlisted members are not engaged in medically related civilian occupations, this creative program is being enthusiastically embraced.

Growth:

To meet the demands of ever-increasing peacetime mission support requirements and to prepare for assigned wartime missions, 66 units are earmarked to be robusted to higher end-strength levels. To date, 37 organizations have been expanded. Congressional action to fund the expansion of the remaining units is necessary to complete this endeavor. These newly-sized units represent the cornerstone of the ANG effort to fulfill a commitment of over 50% of this particular wartime mission.

Inspection:

ANG compliance inspections are HQ USAF directed. Fully 70% of this stringent measurement of performance is concerned with the various facets of medical readiness. A dramatic improvement has been demonstrated in this arena, reflective of intensive unit effort and increasing staff assistance from the ANG support function at Andrews AFB.

Status of Readiness and Training System (SORTS):

This classified monthly reporting activity is the on-going "hard-look" at the ability of each unit with regard to maintaining strength levels and the training mandated by regulation. Report trends are carefully monitored and adverse data quickly triggers corrective action to remove deficiencies.

Accession Incentives:

The accessing of and retention of highly skilled personnel have an extremely high ANG priority. The National Guard Bureau has allowed recruitment of physicians to 150% of authorized funded levels.

Although the ANG medical service does not have specific authorizations for the "critical skill" shortfall categories (this is a function of mission requirements) all physicians are aggressively recruited. Most specialists accessed desire training in aerospace medicine and upon qualification are utilized as flight surgeons.

The stipend and loan repayment programs have been extensively advertised. They have to date been responsible for recruiting three physicians and two nurses. Proposed legislation for consideration by the 101st Congress would double the current values in the loan repayment program, hopefully rendering said program more attractive.

In conclusion, the ANG is proud of progress made in medical readiness, and with many innovative measure underway, is optimistic that by virtue of continued hard work, future challenges will be successfully executed.

GEN SCHEER: The Air Force Reserve Status of Resources and Training System reports (SORTS) show that 95% of our medical units are now wartime ready as opposed to 75% in 1987; and that 98% of our authorizations are filled, but not always with the critical skills required. Emphasis has been placed not only on recruiting critical skills personnel, but also on instituting new and exciting Reserve Component (RC) inter-service training programs. The mobile Combat Casualty Care Course sponsored by the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences trains Reserve physicians and nurses in battlefield medicine skills. An additional program has been instituted for inter-service training of Reserve medical technicians. The Air National Guard site at Alpena, Michigan has been modified to train both Guard and Reserve personnel in the Survivable Collective Protection System-Medical, and receive additional continuing medical readiness training. The Air Reserve Forces are currently sponsoring two trial Aeromedical Evacuation Readiness Orientation Courses (AEROCs), one in Texas and one in Florida, as precursors to possible permanent joint air evac training sites. Supplemental funds are being provided to units for Continuing Health Education to Enhance Readiness (CHEERS). We are also working with the active force to have national Emergency Medical Technician certification awarded after completion of the basic medical technician training program at Sheppard AFB, and we are exploring a supplemental civilian sector program. Finally, we continue to encourage and arrange for our Reserve medical personnel to receive additional trauma medicine training in civilian and military medical facilities, and to encourage greater flexibility in Reserve training obligations. All of these programs promote the concept of filling authorized positions with qualified personnel.

Specific steps have been taken to implement, and complement the new Congressional incentive programs for critical medical specialties. An orientation briefing was given to all medical recruiters, followed by explanatory correspondence sent to recruiters and Reserve units. Recruiters were given authority to receive accession credit for stipend recipients accessed into the Individual Ready Reserve program. Advertisements were placed in professional journals, a mass mailing instituted, and a fact sheet printed for distribution to potential candidates. Recruiters are currently visiting medical schools, internship and resident programs to make direct contact with potential recipients. OSD/Health Affairs is running a concurrent advertisement campaign to enhance the image of military medical professionals in the Active and Reserve forces. The FY 90 Air Force Reserve budget was amended to include additional recruiting positions and authorizations in both the unit and Individual

Mobilization Augmentee programs. In the interim, authority has been given to overman positions for critical specialists. Since all efforts have only recently begun, we cannot assess their effectiveness.

General Burdick. The Army National Guard is steadily improving its medical personnel readiness with an aggressive medical recruiting effort. The new incentive program provided by Congress, the Specialized Training Assistance Program (STRAP), is an integral part of our ability to recruit against shortfalls in our three priority medical specialities, anesthesia, general surgery, and orthopedic surgery. STRAP provides the Army National Guard with an incentive program which is very attractive to young physicians in medical residency programs and complements our Medical Student Early Commissioning Program by giving the graduating medical students impetus to enter a residency in our priority specialties. The Army National Guard is exploring several options for individual state detachments similar to the Army Reserve National Army Medical Department Augmentation Detachment (NAAD) in order to improve flexible training opportunities for guardsmen participating in STRAP and the Early Commissioning Program. We believe that flexible training opportunities are imperative to meeting the medical professional's dual responsibilities toward successful participation in military and medical training. Medical personnel readiness will continue to improve in the Army National Guard through projected additions in medical recruiting, further development of the Medical detachments, and the expansion of flexible training opportunities. Continued ability to aggressively fill shortfalls in our three priority medical specialities is contingent upon the availability of STRAP.

FUNDING

Question. The share of defense funding going to reserve components has increased in the past several years. To the extent that scarce defense dollars buy more in the reserves, this may be appropriate. However, all Guard and Reserve missions and programs are not equally critical to wartime readiness. What funding shortfalls do your analyses indicate are most critical?

General Ward. Critical execution year unresourced requirements that impact on wartime readiness include unexecuted force structure actions and funding for organizational clothing and equipment. These unfunded requirements will carry forward to the budget year and beyond until resourced or cancelled.

High priority requirements in the programmed years for which we are trying to ensure funding are in the areas of professional development schooling for members of troop program units and Individual Ready Reservists. If these programs cannot be funded, there will be a very significant impact on Army Reserve wartime readiness.

AMD. Smith: The Fiscal Year 1990 President's Budget presents a balanced program which adequately funds the Naval Reserve. However, there are always needs which exist that are not funded because the limited resources available must be applied to the highest priority requirements. Among the unfunded priorties are:

- Executable aircraft depot maintenance backlog: $31.6 million. The executable backlog forces aircraft into a "non-available" status while awaiting rework. The resulting impact is a reduced number of aircraft available for readiness training, thus causing a degradation in readiness.

Maintenance of Real Property (MRP) backlog: $92.0 million. the MRP backlog represents non-deferrable maintenance and repair work which has an immediate adverse economic impact because deferral causes accelerated deterioration of facilities, which impacts a unit's mission readiness.

Mine Sweepers (MSO) retirement deferral program: $19.8 million. Due to delays in delivery of mine countermeasure (MCM) ships and subsequent delay in transfer to the Naval Reserve, the older MSOs currently in the Naval Reserve inventory are having their service life extended. The MSO retirement deferral program is structured to ensure material readiness of the ships through the end of their service life by identifying critical equipment and systems requiring ship alterations and major maintenance areas requiring corrective actions.

Gen. Looney: Our budget share for Reserve programs has increased as a result of continued support from all levels of DOD and the Congress; and our Reserve budgets represent a balanced level of programs and resources. The phasing of our Full Time Support (FTS) personnel is an element important to the training and administration of our Selected Reservists; and, as such, planned increases to FTS are most beneficial if phased evenly throughout the year rather than at yearend as is the case in FY 1990. However, the Department supports the President's Budget.

Gen. Killey: The funding shortfalls most critical to the Air National Guard for FY 1990 result from unit primary aircraft equipage ($13.3 million O&M) and flying hour reductions ($5.7 million O&M) due to reduced funding levels and from the ANG requirement to fund the F-15A/B Multi-Stage Improvement Program at a full unit per year rate ($51.0 million APPN 3010). The current F-15A/B MSIP is a program of upgrades that are combat or real-time training enhancements already installed or programmed for F-15C/D aircraft. The unit reductions translate to a direct loss of existing warfighting capability and trained manpower in the affected weapon systems. Losses in unit equipage for FY 1990 include :

Reduction of 4 PAA C-130E at Channel Islands, CA
Conversion from 24 F4E to 18 OA10 at March AFB, CA
Reduction of 1 HH3E for BAI at Moffett Field NAS, CA
Conversion of 24 F4D to 18 F16 at Andrews AFB, MD
Conversion of 24 F4D to 18 F16 at Capitol, IL
Reduction of 1 HC-130P for BAI at Suffolk County Apt, NY
Reduction of 8 PAA C-130A at Nashville, TN
Reduction of ANG C-130 fleet flying hours

GENERAL SCHEER: In the FY 89 to FY 90 line of our overall O&M budget, the Air Force Reserve (USAFR) real program growth funding declines by 7.5%. It is imperative that our O&M funding be defended against further reductions. Added O&M would provide readiness training levels needed to ensure the combat readiness of our units. Secondly, the Air Force Reserve helicopter fleet needs replacement. The continued operation of the HH/CH-3 helicopter fleet constitutes a heavy drain on Air Force Reserve resources. The aircraft are approaching obsolescence and unsupportability, have marginal performance and communications capability, and are ill-equipped to survive in a wartime environment. Replacement of USAFR helicopter assets with newly procured MH-60G/L helicopters would greatly enhance mission capability.

Thirdly, we would hope to complete the C-130H procurement of our unit at Youngstown, Ohio. We need two more C-130Hs to complete this unit's conversion from the C-130B. When the Youngstown conversion has been completed, the Air Force Reserve will still be operating 24 C-130Bs, which are over 30 years old, have inadequate avionics, and are reaching unsupportability in some areas.

Fourthly, the Air Force Reserve needs defensive systems equipment for all of its tactical fighter, tactical airlift, rescue, and special operations aircraft. Aircraft survivability in today's wartime scenario is highly dependent on the ability to recognize threats and either take evasive action or confuse the enemy's missile or rocket. Without defensive systems capability, recognition and reaction is doubtful and the consequences are a low survivability rate.

General Burdick. It is true that all Army National Guard programs may not contribute equally to wartime readiness, but two programs in particular, if resourced adequately, would cause a significant increase in wartime readiness across the entire Army National Guard spectrum. These are:

Full-Time Support. We have identified shortfalls of 2,139 Active Guard-Reserve (AGR) and 2,032 Military Technicians in Fiscal Year 1990. These shortfalls are distributed across high priority unit conversions and activations, and State maintenance activities. The positions, if resourced, would contribute directly to the training readiness and maintenance capabilities of units in 54 States and Territories. We acknowledge that the cost is high, but the cost of failure to fund the Full-Time Support program could be higher, reflected in airframes we cannot fly, equipment we cannot operate, and units unable to perform their combat missions.

Vehicle Procurement. We need trucks in the Army National Guard. Our requirement for 1,525 5-ton trucks and 150 5-ton wreckers alone would raise the eauipment on hand readiness status of over 400 units from C-4 to C-3. Our other requirement for trucks and tactical vehicles would also show a significant and quick return in the form of increased readiness throughout the Army National Guard.

FORCE MIX

Question. General Ward, the force mix decision-making process is important in deciding whether missions should be placed in either the Active or Reserve forces. Yet there appears to be no group within the office of the Secretary of Defense or the Joint Chiefs of Staff with specific responsibility for the oversight and direction of the total force structure and changing balance of Active and Reserve forces. Do you agree with a November, 1988 GAO study that suggests that Department of Defense managers have not provided guidance for deciding whether forces should be placed into either the Active or Reserve forces, or what kind of missions and responsibilities they should have within that mix? Please explain how force mix decisions are now made and what the prospects are for improving that decision-making process.

General Ward. The determination of whether forces will be placed into the active or the reserve components is made at the Department of the Army level during total Army analysis. Generally, in the current system, the active Army gets early deployers, the Army National Guard gets mainly combat units, and the Army Reserve gets combat service and combat service support units.

History shows that some types of units, such as civil affairs, do well in the reserve components while others, such as signals intelligence units are more supportable in the active component. Additionally, the success of units structured in the reserve components can be influenced by levels of full-time support, funding levels, training support, operating tempo, facilities, etc. The degree of success is based upon the levels of risk the Army is willing to accept when considering levels of support.

We are confident that a method of force mix modeling will be developed that takes into account the relative capability to field and maintain specific units in the reserve components versus the active components. The method must, however, also weigh the cost/benefit of resources required based upon acceptable levels of risk.

ADM. Smith: The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management and Personnel is responsible for providing guidance and oversight to ensure that active/Reserve/civilian mix decision-making procedures used by the individual Services result in a capable and effective Total Force.

I can say that the Navy has built a very capable Total Force to support the national military strategy and has placed a substantial portion of its warfighting capability in the Naval Reserve. The CNO has stated that he is satisfied with the current active/Reserve mix. The current mix effectively supports the nation's forward military strategy which relies on ready and available forces for deterrence and contingency response. I agree with this position.

I strongly support the Navy's Total Force approach, the objective of which is to balance Active and Reserve Forces so that together they provide adequate force structure for

deterrence, and the capability to respond to situations ranging from crisis and low intensity conflict to war. The active component must be manned and equipped to meet normal peacetime requirements, and the Reserve component must be manned, equipped, ready and available for situations in which mission areas assigned to the Reserve are needed.

To respond to your specific question, the Naval Reserve is directly involved within Navy in all force mix decisions. A Total Force appraisal is reviewed annually before a CNO Executive Board. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Plans, Policy and Operations (OP-06) is the Navy's Total Force advocate. We have direct liaison with his staff which includes Reserve representation. In addition, we have Reserve coordinators on the various staffs in OSD, JCS, SECNAV and OPNAV who monitor our Reserve programs and interest. The decision-making process within Navy is working and working well.

General Burdick. The Army National Guard concurs with the response from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs) on the GAO findings. The US Army Total Army Analysis process determines the mix of the Total Army force. During this process the Army along with the Reserve Components continually seeks to improve this decision making process.

EQUIPMENT

Question. Equipment shortages and obsolescence continue to be problems that adversely affect the military preparedness and capability of the Reserve Components. According to a November 1988 GAO report, it is unlikely that equipment shortages will be solved soon in light of current budget constraints and the lower priority generally given to the Reserve Components with respect to procuring new equipmemnt. Please provide for the record your specific actions to make sure that unit deployment priorities are considered in equipment allocation.

General Ward. The Army Reserve uses the automated equipment distribution program which works very well. The Total Army Equipment Distribution Program (TAEDP) projects equipment issues according to the Department of Army Master Priority List (DAMPL) in conjunction with the Army Order of Precedence (AOP). The DAMPL sequences all Army units from first to fight to last to fight in priority of deployment. The AOP reflects exceptions to the DAMPL issue priority resulting from Army leadership decisions. Normally, the DAMPL, reflected in the distribution module, enables the automatic issue of equipment in priority sequence. In addition, my staff continually reviews the DAMPL sequence of units in association with their Latest Arrival Date (LAD) and recommends appropriate changes to the proponent staff.

Gen. Looney: All of our equipment acquisition objectives include Active and Reserve requirements concurrently, including initial issue quantities and planned sustainability for Reserve units which would deploy by M+30. This single acquisition objective facilitates modernization of the Reserve and places continual

attention upon achieving and maintaining a single equipment inventory, ensuring organizational integrity, maintenance compatibility, single generation supply support and battlefield interoperability.

General Burdick. The equipment provided to the Army National Guard is distributed based on the "First to Fight, First to be Equipped" policy. Although one of our major goals is to make every unit in the force meet minimum standards for deployment, the equipping of high priority units receives special attention. Higher readiness objectives have been set for these units and those goals are provided to all readiness managers. The Equipment On Hand readiness of high priority units is periodically reviewed to determine if the objectives are being met. Deficiencies are identified and action to obtain the equipment from the Army supply system, from miscellaneous separate equipment appropriations funds, or from internal redistribution is initiated. Equipping problems of all high priority units cannot always be resolved due to the large equipment shortages in the Army National Guard, however, available assets are prioritized to improve their readiness.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR BYRD FOR GENERAL WARD

COMMAND AND CONTROL OF THE ARMY RESERVE

Question. I understand that an Army panel is studying the question of command and control of the Army Reserve and that its report is due sometime late this summer. While that report will constitute the official Army response on the subject, I'd like you to give this Committee your personal views on this issue. Are there serious problems with the way the Army Reserve is commanded, managed, and supported? Are there ways the current system could be improved and be made more efficient and effective? Do you think that such changes could improve the Army Reserve's mobilization readiness?

General Ward. As indicated earlier, I think it will be possible to restructure the Army Reserve in ways that will eliminate or at least reduce some of the layers of command and control that impede the full realization of efficiency and effectiveness in administrative and resourcing arenas. For example, I will suggest to the study director that he look at the Air Force Reserve structure in which the chief exercises day to day administrative supervision over his units and concentrates on allocating resources more effectively, while training and operational control remains with the wartime commander. Perhaps something like that could be made to work in the Army Reserve. I am confident that we will profit from the results of the study and will be put in a position to evaluate a number of alternatives for improving the viability and readiness of our troop units.

MEDICAL READINESS

Question. General Ward, I am pleased to note that the Department of the Army, in response to my request for an increased military presence in West Virginia has established the 302nd Field Hospital at Huntington, West Virginia. This unit consists of 400 members and will draw from the health professionals in the Huntington area in which is located Marshall University School of Medicine, the Veterans Administration's Medical Center and several schools of nursing. The unit is expected to have a complement of 21 doctors, 78 nurses, 1 dentist, 1 pharmacist, other technicians, allied health workers, and the necessary administrative and supply personnel. The unit will be training locally with state-of-the-art medical equipment, such as a quickly assembled hospital for 800 patients. The total economic impact of the Huntington reserve unit in FY 1990 will be $4,270,000. I am proud to have participated in the activation ceremony for this important new army reserve unit which was conducted on October 26, 1988, along with the groundbreaking ceremony for the $50.8 million clinical addition to the VA Medical Center in Huntington.

Please provide for the record, the status of this unit and an assessment of how this new medical manpower unit will contribute to ameliorating the medical readiness problems.

General Ward. The 302nd Field Hospital, stationed at Huntington, West Virginia, was activated on September 16, 1988. This new medical unit has an authorized stength of 124 officers, and 281 enlisted soldiers for a combined strength of 405 personnel. At the present, the 302nd has an assigned strength of 25 officers and 125 enlisted personnel, which is 37% of the authorized strength. Considering that the unit has only been in existence approximately seven months, the personnel growth is exceptional. The unit is also scheduled to undergo the new Deployable Medical Systems (DEPMEDS) equipment training June 17-30, 1990 at the Academy of Health Sciences, Ft. Sam Houston, TX. The actual fielding of the new DEPMEDS equipment training set will be July 1990. In the near future, the medical contribution of this unit to the Total Force will be the provision of a total of 400 hospital beds of the following categories: 30 Intensive Beds, 180 Intermediate Care Beds, and 190 Minimal Care Beds. The hospital is fully deployable world wide.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR BYRD FOR GENERAL KILLEY

AIR NATIONAL GUARD MODEL F-15 AND F-16

QUESTION: The Air National Guard currently possesses older, earlier model F-15 and F-16 aircraft in the tactical fighter and air defense units. Are these aircraft as combat capable as the newer and current production models?

ANSWER: No. The earlier model F-15s are based on 15-20 year old technology, and the first block F-16s are considerably different than the current production F-16s. The differences are further exacerbated by the current modification policy of retrofitting updates to the later rather than the earlier model aircraft.

QUESTION: If not, do you have plans to modify or upgrade them so they can meet their wartime tasking?

ANSWER: The Air National Guard plans to modify their F-15 aircraft through the F-15 A/B Multi-Staged Improvement Program (MSIP). MSIP consolidates numerous avionics upgrades, which are baseline in the FY 1984 procured F-15 C/Ds, into one integrated modification package to enable the aircraft to meet their wartime tasking through the 1990s.

We have determined our most immediate requirement for the older model F-16s is the enhancement of their ability to survive in their areas of wartime tasking. The Air National Guard has plans to enhance survivability through a phased upgrade program to include ALE-40 and HAVE GLASS.

QUESTION: Are modification and upgrade programs included in the Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991 budget?

ANSWER: No. The Air National Guard's priority procurement items, F-15 A/B Multi-Staged Improvement Program, F-16 Survivability, and F-15/F-16 Procedural Trainers, are not included in the current Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991 budgets.

PROCUREMENT OF THE NEW C-130 AIRCRAFT

QUESTION: Over the past several years, the Congress has supported the modernization of Air National Guard tactical airlift units by authorizing procurement of new C-130H aircraft. Has the procurement of the new C-130's improved Air National Guard training and readiness?

ANSWER: Yes it has. The new C-130H aircraft significantly improves mission capability, reliability and maintainability. More reliable airframes reduces maintenance down time and significantly increases training availability. These new aircraft also offer increased readiness for the Total Air Force with longer range, increased payload, modern avionics and increased mission reliability. These new aircraft now allow aircrews to participate in the full C-130 mission as older, maintenance restricted aircraft are replaced.

QUESTION: Will the Air National Guard have a continuing requirement in the future for new C-130 aircraft?

ANSWER: After the current C-130 buy authorized by the FY 89 Appropriations Bill, the Air National Guard will still have in its inventory 33 C-130B aircraft that are approximately 30 years old. It is the Air National Guard's desire to see these old C-130B aircraft modernized with new C-130 aircraft. It is also prudent to robust C-130 units to a minimum of 12 Primary Authorized Aircraft (PAA) as modernization occurs. In addition, with the increased emphasis upon the Air Rescue forces, the Air National Guard would like to modernize its older HC-130 aircraft with new HC-130 tankers for helicopter air refueling. Air National Guard HC-130 rescue aircraft also provide the extremely valuable Space Shuttle long range rescue support for NASA. The Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserves operate the older C-130E aircraft within the C-130 fleet. Most of these aircraft are 1962 and 1963 model aircraft. Force modernization of the Air National Guard C-130 fleet should eventually include the retirement of these aircraft as well.

QUESTION: Are new C-130 aircraft included in the Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991 budgets so that we can replace the older C-130's, some of which have been in service for more than 30 years?

ANSWER: There have been no new C-130 aircraft included in the Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991 budgets to replace the older C-130 aircraft in the Air National Guard. These older aircraft, some of which have been in the inventory over thirty years, need to be replaced by newer, more survivable C-130s with updated avionics, defensive suite, and other survivability enhancing systems, as well as adequate spares and support equipment for the converting units.

ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AND RADAR EQUIPMENT

QUESTION: Nearly one-fifth of the Air National Guard strength today is involved in the communications and tactical control role. These units have more than 50 percent of the total Air Force capability yet we understand that their equipment is 1950 and 1960 vintage, not state-of-the-art, to say the least. Does the Air National Guard have a requirement for additional communications and radar equipment in order to be standardized and interoperable with other elements of the Total Force?

ANSWER: In order to be standardized and interoperable with other elements of the Total Force, the Air National Guard communications requirements through FY 94 total $256 million. Radar requirements to include modernization of the operations and communications vans (Program known as MCE - Modular Control Element) are included in the Five Year Defense Program (FYDP) through FY 94.

QUESTION: Has the Air National Guard encountered delays in receiving the required new systems to ensure that the units can be trained to the necessary standards?

ANSWER: Yes, primarily due to funding constraints and program slippage and/or cancellations.

QUESTION: Does the Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991 budget contain adequate funding for procurement of the required equipment to enhance unit readiness?

ANSWER: The Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991 budget provides adequate funding for some tactical communications equipment for the Air National Guard, however, the budget does not include all of the Air National Guard's requirements.

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY SENATOR BYRD FOR GENERAL TEMPLE

ACTIVE GUARD AND RESERVE GRADE CEILING ISSUE

Question. I am concerned about reported loss of AGR (Active Guard/Reserve) personnel -- especially pilots -- because of limitations on career progression due to grade ceilings. I understand ceilings established in law (Title 10) for O-4 (Major) through O-6 (Colonel) and the senior enlisted ranks of E-8 and E-9 have not been expanded and thus, have not responded to a maturing force and increased numbers of AGR personnel in the past few years. Is this problem limited to AGR personnel only? How serious is this problem? Does it impact across-the-board in each grade and all skills? Do you need help in both the Army and Air National Guard? What relief have you included in the Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991 budget? Are you asking for additional relief, and if so, at what cost? Is it your view that if Congress approves the budget request, the problem will be solved for the immediate future?

General Temple. Grade ceilings do pertain only to the Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) program. Drilling reservists and military technicians are not affected by grade ceilings. At the current time promotions and hiring into the controlled grades in the Army and Air National Guard are being deferred since FY89 grade ceilings have already been reached. The problem becomes more serious each day as more qualified AGR personnel are denied promotion because of grade ceilings. Grade relief in FY90 is essential to the stability and credibility of the program. The impact is across the board in the Air National Guard where many skills are highly technical and in demand in the private sector. Airlines, for example, can offer our flying training instructors a very lucrative career and many continue to fly on a part-time basis with the Guard but we lose their expertise at our flying training facilities. The Army National Guard is experiencing a severe shortfall of O4 and O5 controlled grades. Officer's facing mandatory promotion must be provided relief from these restrictions or voluntarily return to part time status to be promoted. Many of these officers are assigned to MTOE/TDA position requiring the higher grade. The Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991 budgets include a request for increases in the grade ceilings. The numbers contained in the budget are sufficient to solve the grade ceiling issue in the immediate future for the Army and Air National Guard and no further increases above the budget levels are being requested.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR BYRD FOR GENERAL BURDICK

M1A1 TANKS

Question. How does the reduction on M1A1 tank production in the Army budget impact on the Army commitment to equip the Army National Guard with M1 tanks?

General Burdick. The M1A1 tank production was not reduced in the Army budget, so there is no impact.

AVIATION MODERNIZATION PLAN

Question. What does the Army plan to do about the degradation in combat capability suffered by the Army National Guard in aviation units when Guard aviation units are downsized with no timely delivery of modern aircraft to maintain required levels of capability in the current timeframe?

General Burdick. Under the Army Aviation Modernization Plan many Army National Guard attack, air recon, and cargo helicopter units will receive modernized or upgraded aviation systems simultaneously with the elimination of older, outdated aircraft. These units will be much improved in combat capability with the ability to conduct day and night operations on the modern battlefield with increased efficiency and lethality. However, reductions in utility helicopters for early downsizing remains a concern in the Army National Guard.

In utility helicopter systems, there will be an increase in UH-60 distribution to Army National Guard units from the 57 currently on hand to approximately 184 by FY 94, but there will be a gap between the early downsizing and modernization of some Army National Guard units, as it will be in other components. There will also be a gap, or possibly a decrement in capability, if the UH-1 service life extension program is not fully funded to meet command and control requirements.

The Army staff evaluated the risks associated with the early downsizing of aviation units in the total force prior to modernization and determined that the short term risk associated with the degradation in combat capability was acceptable, provided this reduction facilitates adequate resources for future Army aviation modernization.

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY SENATOR LEAHY FOR GENERAL BURDICK

FULL-TIME SUPPORT (FTS) (GROWTH)

Question. I am concerned about the level of full time personnel in the Army National Guard. As the equipment issued to Guard units becomes fore and more sophistacated, how does that affect your needs for full time personnel? What are your requirements for full time AGR and civilian technicians in FY1990? Has the Army concurred with that level?

General Burdick. The fielding of modernized equipment and weapons systems to the Army national Guard contributes significantly to the increased requirements in full-time support, Active Guard Reserve and technicians. The following summarizes the major material fielding systems that increase full-time support requsirements:

Air Defense Missile
Aviation - Attack Heilcopters
Conversion/Armor - M-1 Tanks
Signal/Communications MSE (Mobile Subscriber Equipment)
Medical, Hospital Units
Military Intelligence (Linguistics)
Chemical Units
Regional Training Sites

1990 requirements:

Active Guard/Reserve - 41,996
Technicians - 32,978

The Army concurs with Army National Guard 1990 requirements.

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY SENATOR LEAHY FOR GENERAL TEMPLE

FULL-TIME PERSONNEL

Question. I understand that the Army National Guard has a significantly lower percentage of full time personnel than the Air National Guard. Is this correct and, if so, why does the Air Guard have a disproportionately higher number of full time personnel?

General Temple. The Air National Guard does have a higher percentage of full time personnel. In FY90 the ANG has programmed 23,948 military technicians and 8,531 AGR personnel against a total selected reserve end strength of 116,300 (27.9% full time). While this is considerably higher than the Army National Guard, full time requirements are based on the missions assigned to each component. For example, the ANG has assummed responsibility for providing advanced flying training to many individuals completing undergraduate pilot training, twenty-four hour a day alert commitments, and more security to guard valuable government assets. About half of the Air Guard Spaces support maintenance of aircraft and equipment. All full time manpower spaces are carefully reviewed and validated to insure that only the most essential are approved.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR SASSER FOR GENERAL KILLEY

REDUCTION OF FORCES

QUESTION: I understand the FY1990/1991 budget again contains a proposal by the Air Force to reduce tactical fighter and tactical airlift forces in the Guard and Reserve. Is this the result of budget constraints--or has the requirement for such forces dropped because of a reduced threat?

ANSWER: The budget is forcing the force structure reductions.

QUESTION: If the primary reason for the cuts is simply to save money, couldn't that be achieved with smaller cuts in Active structure? In other words isn't it much less costly to maintain the same level of forces in the Guard or Reserve?

ANSWER: Yes. There is definite savings to retain force structure as well as robusting units.

REINSTATEMENT OF FUNDING

QUESTION: Last year Congress reinstated the funding needed to maintain the level of these units in the Guard, including 16 rather than 12 aircraft in the C-130 unit at Nashville, Tennessee. The budget this year proposes to cut the unit to eight aircraft. How much money would that save in FY 1990?

ANSWER: The anticipated impacts to Nashville, Tennessee (118 TAC Alft Wing) are:

	FY 90 Savings
PAA	- 8
Flying Hours	- 2523
Technicians	- 67
Drill Officers	- 49
Drill Enlisted	- 216
AGR Officers	- 2
AGR Enlisted	- 20
Savings by Appropriation (in millions):	
3010 AF, Aircraft Procurement	$1.176
3840 ANG, O&M	5.002
3850 ANG, MILPERS	1.871
Total Savings:	$8.049

QUESTION: Last year Congress reinstated the funding needed to maintain the level of these units in the Guard, including 16 rather than 12 aircraft in the C-130 unit at Nashville, Tennessee. The budget this year proposes to cut the unit to 8 aircraft. How many combat ready pilots would be cut?

ANSWER: The number of combat ready pilots which would be cut at Nashville would be 28 pilots based upon the new C-130H which are being procured for Nashville. The computation for this is: 2 pilots per aircraft X 8 aircraft X crew ratio of 1.75 per aircraft = 28 pilots.

COST OF PILOT TRAINING

QUESTION: Last week, the Air Force testified that it cost about $6M to fully train an F-16 pilot. Do you have a comparable figure for a C-130 pilot?

ANSWER: It costs approximately $2.08M to fully train a C-130 pilot.

QUESTION: So the investment cost of (14) pilots would be approximately $29.120M. Those Guard pilots cannot simply be transferred. Is there any way you can save that investment from being lost?

ANSWER: The number of pilots assigned to an Air National Guard unit is determined by the number of assigned aircraft and the authorized crew ratio per assigned aircraft. It would be necessary to have the resources to increase either the number of assigned aircraft or the crew ratio to prevent the loss of pilots caused by the reduction of ANG tactical airlift force structure.

AF PILOT RETENTION RATE

QUESTION: I understand the Air Force pilot retention rate is now down about 40% and there is a critical loss of airlift pilots. Wouldn't, it make sense to robust Guard units at this point in time -- rather than cut them -- in order to be able to retain combat ready pilots currently in the Guard and some of those leaving the Air Force?

ANSWER: Yes. Robusting Air National Guard airlift units will allow the Air National Guard to retain more combat ready pilots currently in the Guard and provide the opportunity to absorb some of the pilots leaving active duty.

PILOT RETENTION RATE

QUESTION: Wouldn't the same question apply to the tactical fighter units?

ANSWER: The Air Guard is able to absorb additional force structure by robusting existing units. This robusting would also provide a greater opportunity to utilize the flying skills of pilots who elect to leave active duty. Sourcing of aircraft for the robusting of ANG force structure must first be preceded by a review of the impact on Total Air Force capability and national security objectives.

QUESTION: What is the difference in cost between an F-16 unit with 18 aircraft and one with 24 aircraft?

ANSWER: The Air National Guard general purpose Tactical F-16 units differ by the following amounts by appropriation:

	18 PAA	24 PAA	DIFF +6
PAA			
FLYING HOURS	4404	5300	+896
APPN 3010	$5.635 M	$6.908 M	+$1.273 M
APPN 3840			
Depot	$3.311 M	$4.120 M	+$0.809 M
O&M	$10.787 M	$12.166 M	+$1.379 M
APPN 3850	$5.661 M	$6.140 M	+$0.479 M
MANPOWER			
CIVILIAN	210	230	+20
DRILL	727	792	+63
AGR	48	52	+ 4
TOTAL COST	$25.394 M	$29.333 M	+$3.939 M

The robusting cost increase of 15.5% compares favorably to the 33% unit gain in combat capability resulting from the increase of 6 PAA. The marginal cost per PAA is reduced in the larger more efficient unit.

ALTERNATIVE PLANS FOR PILOT RETENTION

QUESTION: Also understand that several alternative plans are being considered to increase pilot retention in the active services and that each of the two leading proposals cost $100 million or more. I would hope if we're considering spending money like that, we have also given serious consideration to keeping those pilots that are going to leave anyway in the Guard or Reserve. Do you know the status of the report for the Secretary of Defense to evaluate the capability and desirability of realigning portions of the Air Force flying missions, such as airlift, to the Guard and Reserve? His report was due on 1 January.

ANSWER: I am sorry, but I have not seen the report, nor do I know its status.

QUESTION: Until we see the results of a comprehensive review of force mix between the Active, Guard, and Reserve, I don't see how we can agree with any reduction in the lowest cost portion of our Total Air Force. Can you explain how we would be better off?

ANSWER: Our Total Air Force fulfills the requirements of our national strategy within budget limits by balancing the flexibility of our forward based active duty forces and the low cost mission readiness of our air reserve component. Any change to this balance must be preceded by a review of total force mix in light of changes to national strategy and an appraisal of the current threat. While the air reserve component (ARC) can accommodate additional force structure, sourcing this force structure by decreasing the active duty force must consider the impact on total force capability.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR BUMPERS FOR GENERAL BURDICK

JOINT READINESS TRAINING CENTER

Question. Have any Army Guard battalions participated in exercises at the Joint Readiness Training Command at Fort Chaffee yet?

General Burdick. Yes, the 1-115th Infantry in Maryland has trained at the Joint Readiness Training Center in FY 88 with the 1-116th Infantry, 2D Infantry Division and the 2-153 Infantry, 39 Separate Infantry Brigade scheduled for FY 89.

Question. Can you comment on Fort Chaffee's suitability for this type of training?

General Burdick. Based on reports we have seen, Fort Chaffee is well-suited for the Joint Readiness Training Center mission.

Question. The permanent location for the Joint Readiness Training Center has yet to be selected. Do you believe that Chaffee is a good candidate for the Joint Readiness Training Center location?

General Burdick. Yes, Ft. Chaffee is an excellent candidate for the Joint Readiness Training Center.

MULTIPLE LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (MLRS)

Question. It is my understanding that under current Army plans, the Guard won't get any more MLRS units for many years. Is this true?

General Burdick. Yes. Based on the current, budgeted production rate of 44 Multiple Launch Rocket System launchers per year, Headquarters, Department of the Army, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans projects the next Army National Guard Multiple Launch Rocket System unit fielding for fiscal year 2007. Program Budget Decisions to increase procurement to 73 Multiple Launch Rocket System launchers per year could accelerate additional Multiple Launch Rocket System fieldings to the Army National Guard by six years, to approximately Fiscal Year 2001.

Question. Do you need MLRS sooner than that?

General Burdick. Yes. The Army National Guard has a current requirement for nine General Support (GS) Multiple Launch Rocket System batteries, one for each of the four heavy divisions and one for each of the five infantry divisions. Meeting this requirement would standardize the Army National Guard division artillery structure with the current Active Component division artillery structure, while saving approximately 3500 personnel spaces.

The Army requirement for converting Corps General Support 8" howitzer battalions to the more effective and efficient Multiple Launch Rocket System battalion structure, as soon as possible, applies equally to both the Reserve Components and the Active Component.

Question. If you get additional launchers, would the Guard also get extra missiles, or would you depend on the active duty forces for the missiles?

General Burdick. The Army National Guard does not budget for ammunition items and would depend upon Headquarters, Department of the Army for the procurement of Multiple Launch Rocket System rockets.

Question. Wouldn't you agree that if the Guard receives more launchers, the active duty Army should get an increased buy of MLRS missiles to support them?

General Burdick. Yes. The Army National Guard receipt of additional Multiple Launch Rocket System launchers would certainly require the procurement of a requisite quantity of practice (training) and full-service (wartime) Multiple Launch Rocket System rockets

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MILITARY TECHNICIANS

Question. I have heard complaints from some of my constituents about military educational requirements for Army National Guard Military Technicians, specifically, the fact that reserve noncom courses completed prior to October 1, 1987 are now given no credit in evaluating promotion prospects for National Guard Technicians. The argument is that the courses were not standardized. While that may be true, why couldn't each individual, and his previous instruction, be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, so that those who had courses that were satisfactory, or who clearly demonstrated the required new training levels, wouldn't be forced to take the same or similar courses over again?

General Burdick. Concerns have been expressed relative to the granting of credit for Reserve Component Noncommissioned Officer Education System (RC-NCOES) courses completed prior to 1 October 1987. To clarify one aspect of this program and to explain our rationale for the manner in which we have implemented the program, the following information is provided:

Prior to 1982 there were no standardized RC-NCOES courses. States that conducted NCO training put together courses that they deemed necessary to train their soldiers. In 1982, the U. S. Army Sergeants Major Academy was tasked by the Department of the Army to implement standardized NCOES for both the Active Component (AC) and the Reserve Component (RC) soldiers.

The initial versions of these NCOES courses were generic and consisted mainly of classroom instructions. With the implementation of the Airland Battle Doctrine in 1985, the complete NCOES program for both the AC and the RC was revised. This revision, which became effective for the RC on 1 October 1987, now included Field Training Exercises that were not a part of NCOES prior to standardization.

Key features of the current RC-NCOES program are that Military Occupational Specialty specific training has been added, while tactical field training and battlefield survival techniques have been increased. The program now mirrors the AC NCOES program and ensures the Army National Guard is capable of meeting its responsibilities as a member of the Total Force.

It should be noted that credit is granted for soldiers who have completed the Reserve Component Primary Leadership Development Course (RC-PNCOC) and the Reserve Component Primary Leadership Development Course (RC-PLDC) prior to 1 October 1987; however, evaluations of the Program of Instruction (POI) for other NCO courses conducted prior to 1 October 1987 indicate that credit granted for these courses will not meet training objectives. We have an obligation to train our full-time support force to the highest standards of professional competency available within the military system.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR LAUTENBERG FOR ADMIRAL SMITH

IMPROVED PROCESSOR AND DISPLAY SYSTEM (IPADS)

QUESTION: Do you support the IPADS system? If so, why?

ANSWER: DON/DOD do not support IPADS for the following reasons:

- Cost to upgrade P-3B force is $397.3M, (estimated).
- The first aircraft will reach end of service life two years after IPADS reaches its initial operational capability (IOC).
- IPADS is not compatible with forward based P-3 sites.
- It is unique to the Naval Reserve, complicating logistics support and training requirements.

CNO (OP-095) has concurred with a plan that will modernize the Naval Air Reserve MPA force by 2000 by providing P-3C Update IIIs, Update IVs and P-7As should the P-7A program remain fully funded. This plan is cost effective, obviates the need for IPADS and is consistent with SECNAVs policy of "Horizontal Integration". I support this plan.

QUESTION: Please provide a comparative analysis on how the IPADS system compares to the current Update III currently used by the active duty fleet?

ANSWER: As stated in the question, the big difference between Update III and IPADS is that the former is a proven tested system in use in the active duty fleet and in recently acquired Reserve P-3C's. IPADs has not been so tested. DON/DOD do not support IPADS for the following reasons:

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QUESTION: How does the Navy intend to utilize the $55 million provided in FY1989 to enhance the ASW capability of the reserve P-3 fleet?

ANSWER: The $55M will be used to upgrade the sonobuoy receiving systems, radar and radar indicator systems of the P-3Bs. The investment will be protected by purchasing systems which are fleet compatible and fleet supportable. The new equipment will be removed from the aircraft as they are retired and transferred to the replacement aircraft.

QUESTION: Will the IPADS provide the Reserve aircraft with a capability to monitor ERAPS, TSS, and other developing sonobuouy systems?

ANSWER: IPADS is designed to monitor sonobuoys being developed. After IPADS has been tested in FY-90, more will be known about its capabilities.

QUESTION: If the answer to question 4 is yes, is there any alternative to IPADS for the older Reserve aircraft?

ANSWER: Yes. Since the major problems with our MPA force are an inventory shortage and age of Naval Reserve aircraft, the best and most cost effective long/term solution is to support the Navy's LRAACA program including the horizontal integration of new aircraft into the Naval Reserve.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR McCLURE FOR GENERAL BURDICK

SNAKE RIVER BIRDS OF PREY AREA RESEARCH

Question. As you are aware, there has been concern expressed about the possible effects of National Guard tank training at the Orchard Training Area, Idaho, and the planned upgrading of the Guard's facilities there, on the bird population of the Snake River Birds of Prey Area. To help address those concerns, the National Guard and the Bureau of Land Management have developed plans to study the effects of the training on the birds and their prey base. Successful completion of this study is critical to the continued public support of the Orchard Training Area, which as you know is the Guard's premier tank training facility. Without that public support, which has traditionally been very strong, the future of the training area may be in doubt.

Gen. Manning, the Idaho Adjutant General, has asked the National Guard Bureau to provide some of the funding necessary for these studies, specifically $2,678 million out of a total study cost of an estimated $4.7 million over four years. The funding requirement for FY 90, the first year of the study, would be $805,000. My question for you is:

Does the National Guard Bureau intend to make these funds available to help finance the study?

If not, why not, given the importance of the training area and the importance of maintaining local public support?

General Burdick. The National Guard Bureau has previously provided $421,000 for environmental analysis for the Orchard Training Area and an Environmental Impact Statement for proposed upgrades to the training area. The National Guard Bureau is attempting to priortize existing fundis in the amount of $320,000 in fiscal year 1989 for completion of study 1 in the Birds of Prey Research Program, and $80,000 for the convening of a Blue Ribbon panel of raptor experts who will develop the technical document to be used to conduct the reaearch program during the 1990-93 time frame. funds in the amount of $2,700,000 have not been programmed to meet the overall requirement and are not in the budget presently before Congress.

NATIONAL GUARD M-1 TANK FIELDING STATUS

Question. What is the status of the transfer of Army M-1 tanks to the National Guard? How many have been transferred, and how many are currently scheduled to be transferred? When will the Idaho National Guard receive M-1s?

General Burdick. Seven Army National Guard (ARNG) tank battalions are currently equipped with the M-1 Abrams tank. Five of these units are roundout battalions to Active Army divisions, while two tank battalions in Montana are part of the ARNG's 163d Heavy Separate Brigade. The seven M-1 tank battalions are:

Unit/division roundout	State	Number of tanks
1-198 Armor/1st Cavalry Div.	MS	60
2-198 Armor/1st Cavalry Div.	MS	60
1-108 Armor/24th Infantry Div.	GA	60
1-263 Armor/24th Infantry Div.	SC	60
2-252 Armor/2d Armored Div.	NC	60
1-163 Armor (non-roundout)	MT	60
2-163 Armor (non-roundout)	MT	60
	TOTAL	420

The current Army tank distribution plan is approved through the end of the 2d Quarter of FY '90 and calls for the fielding of M-1 tanks to an additional six tank units in the ARNG, including the two tank battalions in the Idaho Army National Guard. The units approved to receive the M-1 tank include:

Unit	State	Fielding date	Number of tanks
1-156 Armor*	LA	FY '89/3d Qtr	60
2-152 Armor*	AL	FY '89/3d Qtr	60
2-116 Armor	ID	FY '89/3d Qtr	43
3-123 Armor	KY	FY '89/4th Qtr	14
3-116 Armor	ID	FY '90/1st Qtr	43
2-107 Cavalry	OH	FY '90/2d Qtr	33
		TOTAL	253

*Roundout battalions to the Active Army's 5th Infantry Division. The Army's projected tank distribution plan includes the fielding of the M-1 tank to all armor battalions and armored cavalry squadrons in the ARNG by the end of the century.

M-1 TANK TRANSFERS

Question. Additionally, what condition are the M-1s in when they arrive with their assigned Guard units? Have they received the appropriate maintenance and repairs after their previous deployments before being sent to the Guard? It is my understanding that the M-1s delivered to the Montana Guard were first sent to Anniston for needed maintenance and repair. Will the Army continue to perform necessary services before transfer?

General Burdick. The Army National Guard's most recent experience with M-1 Tank transfers involved the 60 tanks which were issued to the Montana Guard in March 1989. Prior to issue to the Guard, the tanks were upgraded to TM 10/20 standards at Anniston Army Depot. The Guard received the tanks in a satisfactory readiness condition.

Army policy establishes direct unit-to-unit equipment transfers and requires that equipment be maintained to the technical manual 10/20 Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) standard. These standards are now the norm for day-to-day peacetime maintenance operations, for turn-in, and for transfer of equipment between Major Army Commands.

However, the Army National Guard has encountered many instances of displaced equipment being transferred in less than TM 10/20 standards. Displaced equipment transferred on a unit-to-unit basis has frequently required additional Army National Guard maintenance manhours and repair parts to achieve an acceptable readiness condition. Transfer of equipment with additional work to be accomplished causes other Guard work to go unattended and reduces the existing readiness posture.

The unit-to-unit equipment transfer decision has been made. After FY89, the Army no longer plans to send displaced combat equipment through its depots for TM 10/20 level maintenance prior to transfer. Therefore, special attention will be needed to ensure that Active Army units fully comply with the TM 10/20 equipment transfer standards. It will be the Guard's responsibility to inspect displaced equipment to ensure that the equipment is in a satisfactory readiness condition prior to its transfer.

ORCHARD TRAINING AREA AT BOISE, IDAHO

Question. For some time there has been an identified requirement for an aeromedical evacuation unit to support the Orchard Training Area at Boise, Idaho. It is my understanding that the National Guard Bureau has something ongoing in this regard. Can you give the committee an update? When are we going to see some action? Is the Army planning to provide the necessary force structure to support this mission?

MG Burdick. The Army National Guard has several training sites located among the various States which offer state-of-the-art training opportunities. These training sites receive considerable use by units possessing complex systems whose firepower and intensity merit utmost attention to safety. The Army National Guard has recognized the need to station aeromedical evacuation units at, or close to, these installations, such as the Orchard Training Site located south of Boise. The Army National Guard believes this is

the best method of providing more responsive aeromedical support to these installations for the benefit of the total force and for the benefit of the individual soldier when situations dictate. In the past, the Army National Guard has presented stationing proposals which have included the stationing of an aeromedical unit at Gowen Field in Boise. Such a unit could support the needs of the training area in peacetime and provide wartime support according its Capstone alignment.

The Army has allocated four aeromedical companies and 21 aeromedical detachments to the Army National Guard, which are currently stationed among the various States, and has no plans for additional detachments to support the training sites. The Army National Guard has advanced an aeromedical conversion plan to transition current structure to new aeromedical company designs. This plan will mitigate, along with other initiatives, the impacts of Army Aviation Modernization Plan (AAMP) aircraft reductions. Moreover, the conversion plan will enable the Army National Guard to provide more responsive medical support at key National Guard training sites. This aeromedical plan and the other initiatives will provide for equitable distribution of Army National Guard aviation force structure among the States and preserve investments in facilities and personnel. We are finalizing the stationing and-restationing aspects of these initiatives and expect resolution in the near future.

HANGAR PROJECT, BOISE ID

Question. The main Air National Guard hangar in Boise needs some major electrical and mechanical modifications which will cost from $2.5 - $3.0 million. This project was first identified in 1985, but at this time it appears that no funding will be available until FY 92/93. What are the current plans for this work? Can we count on it being performed as currently programmed?

General Temple. We have begun the preliminary design for this project. Our plans are to complete the design and include the project in the FY 92 or FY 93 program using ANG Real Property Maintenance funds.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR D'AMATO FOR ADMIRAL SMITH

EA-6B

QUESTION: Admiral Smith, what is the current status of transition of the two VAQ squadrons of EA-6A's to EA-6B?

ANSWER: VAQ-309, NAS Whidbey Island, WA is currently undergoing transition to the EA-6B ICAP II Block 86 Series aircraft. Twelve Electronic Countermeasure Officers (ECMOS) are onboard, seven of whom have ICAP II experience. All pilots are former Fleet Replacement Squadrons (FRS) instructor pilots. All of the full-time support enlisted personnel will have completed formal schooling by July 89 and Selected Reservist training is on schedule. The first of four EA-6B Prowlers will be delivered in June. The fourth aircraft is scheduled for delivery in November 1989. VAQ-209, NAS Norfolk will begin personnel training in FY-90. Four EA-6Bs are scheduled for delivery during FY-91.

QUESTION: Admiral, what will the effect be of the administration's plan to halt EA-6B procurement after FY89?

ANSWER: While the curtailment of EA-6B production will not immediately affect the near term transition of VAQ-209 and VAQ-309, Total Force inventory shortfalls by the mid 1990s are inevitable. This inventory shortage will have a negative impact upon combat readiness in both Reserve and active squadrons. This shortfall is expected to reach a critical point in FY-96. At that time, the Navy anticipates the need to begin decommissioning Prowler squadrons, creating a seriously degraded EW posture from the mid 1990s, well into the next century.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR D'AMATO FOR GENERAL LOONEY

KC-130

Question: How is the KC-130 program at Stewart Field progressing?

Answer: KC-130T procurement is on track. We currently have 6 aircraft at Stewart, NY. Two additional KC-130T's have been funded and are projected to be delivered by December 1989. To complete the two squadrons at NAS Glenview , Illinois and Stewart, eight additional KC-130Ts are required. Eighteen KC-130s have been funded since FY 1982.

The Marine Corps has requested $5.70 million in its FY90 military construction budget for Stewart; $3.88 million to complete the Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ) and $1.82 million to complete the Base Supply Warehouse facility. The Supply Warehouse is 100% designed and the BEQ is currently at 60% and will shortly be at 90% design.

The final project in the Marine Corps construction program at Stewart is the Fuel System Maintenance Hangar/Corrosion Control facility that is currently scheduled in the FY92 budget

for $5.70 million. This building is now at 80% design and it would be extremely desirable to move up the schedule of construction for this facility as early as possible; preferably the FY90 budget. This would bring the total FY90 Marine Corps MilCon request for Stewart to $11.4 million.

The Fuel System Maintenance/Corrosion Control facility is necessary for working with aircraft paints and a wide variety of substances that are under strict OSHA, Air Force, and Navy regulations regarding their use. At present, it is necessary to fly the aircraft to Glenview, IL or Cherry Point, NC to accomplish this routine work which is normally done in this facility. Sending the aircraft on these trips involves a cost of some $5,700 per trip.

It is difficult to accomplish this work out of doors and while the Air Guard has made space available in its own hangar for urgent requirements, space is not available for the routine work. It would therefore be both cost effective and contribute significantly to the training and readiness of the unit to have this facility moved up in the construction schedule.

Spare Parts

Question: I have been told that the unit at Stewart has been plagued with parts shortages which has affected their readiness. Is this true?

Answer: Yes. There is a shortage of spare engines, general spares and other major components.

Question: What level of funding is needed to correct these shortages?

Answer: We need approximately $5.5 million now and at least $1.5 million in spares with the delivery of the two FY90 aircraft.

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY SENATOR D'AMATO FOR GENERAL TEMPLE

DRUG INTERDICTION EFFORTS

Question. General Temple, you detailed the good work the Guard and Reserves have done in the area of narcotics interdiction and eradication. Would you tell us how your efforts could be expanded or made more effective? Do any of our other witnesses have a comment on this subject?

General Temple. Currently, the National Guard is providing support to the U.S. Customs and the U.S. Border Patrol in searching commercial cargo at land border entry points and selected sea entry points. This has proved to

be very effective, and with additional funds available, this effort could possibly be doubled in FY 90. Army and Air National Guard aircraft are employed in an aerial surveillance role for suspect vehicles and personnel. This mission could be significantly enhanced by the acquisition of commercial Forward Looking Infrared Radar (FLIR), to be installed on cost effective aerial platforms such as the OH-6 or other observation/utility helicopter. Additionally, we are looking at the possibility of conducting some operational tests during the next several months: (1) - a test to determine what level of support can be provided by a state on a sustained basis (30 day period) to conduct drug support operations without adversely affecting daily operations, and (2) - an analysis to determine what additional low threat/low visibility types of support can be provided to law enforcement agencies in the anti-drug effort.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR WALLOP

SIMULATOR TRAINING FACILITY

QUESTION: Where does the C-130 Simulator Training Facility fall in the list of priorities for the National Guard and Air Reserve Forces?

ANSWER: Modern C-130 Simulator Training Facilities is a high priority for the Air National Guard. These devices are needed to improve the combat readiness and safety of our aircrews. Modern simulators can simulate emergencies and inflight conditions that cannot be duplicated in our existing obsolete cockpit procedures trainers or performed safely in the aircraft.

QUESTION: How far along are you in your negotiations with the Military Air Command regarding the purchase of two simulators? If MAC does not agree to sell the reserves two simulators at approximately half the cost of two new simulators, do you plan to wait until the next fiscal year to pursue funding for the simulators and training facilities or will you continue to push for an add-on in Fiscal Year 90?

ANSWER: Headquarters Military Airlift Command is currently studying their simulator requirements. A decision is expected in May on whether any MAC simulators will be excess to their requirements. If MAC gives existing simulators to the Reserves and procurement is not necessary, the cost will be $2.2M for MILCON, and $2.6M for O&M. If we must procure additional simulators, the total cost will be approximately $29.8M for each simulator.

QUESTION: What is the estimated cost of these two training facilities?

ANSWER: Each training center will cost approximately $29.8M. This includes the procurement cost of $25M plus the associated costs of MILCON $2.2M and O&M costs of $2.6M.

QUESTION: If you are successful in persuading MAC to sell the simulators to the reserve forces, how soon do you anticipate making a final decision as to the most appropriate sites east and west of the Mississippi? Does Cheyenne, Wyoming meet the necessary criteria for the western location?

ANSWER: The C-130 Simulator Training Facilities location decisions will be completed shortly after the simulator disposition decision. Cheyenne, Wyoming is one of the locations being considered as a possible training site by the Air National Guard.

QUESTION: What cost-sharing agreements have you been able to reach with the other states that are pursuing the C-130 Simulator Training Facility and do you expect these states will have a great competitive advantage over the other possible locations?

ANSWER: We have not established any cost sharing agreements with any state in regards to the C-130 Simulator Training Facility. Therefore, no state has a competitive advantage as pertains to cost-sharing.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator INOUYE. So the subcommittee will stand in recess.

Tomorrow's hearing on the foreign policy context of defense appropriation has been rescheduled for a later date.

Our next hearing will be on Tuesday, May 2, at 10 a.m. At that time we will discuss the strategic defense programs with Air Force Lt. Gen. George Monihan.

[Whereupon, at 12:55 p.m. Tuesday, April 18, the subcommittee was recessed to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

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